



# LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA22 | Whittington to Handsacre

**Landscape report (LV-001-022)**

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013

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**Volume 5 | Technical Appendices**

CFA22 | Whittington to Handsacre

**Landscape report (LV-001-022)**

Landscape and visual assessment



## Department for Transport

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# Appendix LV-001-022

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# Part 1 – Engagement with technical stakeholders

## 1 Introduction

1.1.1 This section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for the Whittington to Handsacre area.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Comment	Comment.	Noted.
Lichfield District Council (LDC)	LDC was sent a letter and CD on 24 July 2012, illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.  15 August 2012 telephone conversation with stakeholder. Stakeholder has been on site and will respond.	Collaborative response with Staffordshire County Council.
Natural England (NE)	NE was sent a letter and CD on 24 July 2012, illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.	25 September 2012 (from Andy Gale, Senior Advisor).  Response highlighting importance of designated landscapes and also high quality but non designated landscapes, including the need to consult and liaise with County and Local Authorities.
Staffordshire County Council (SCC)	SCC was sent a letter and CD on 24 July 2012, illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. Telephone conversation with stakeholder on 24 July 2012.  Expected response in 2 stages 1) opinion of landscape architect by end Aug 2012 2) further comments based on consultation with community forums by end Sept 2012.	Collaborative response with Lichfield District Council (29 August 2012) commenting on the following issues:  - scope of the study area and the draft zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), potentially increasing this;  - reference to the published documents "Planning for Landscape Change – Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan, 1996-2011";  - issues of setting for Lichfield Cathedral (and long distance views of this); and  - lack of photomontage locations north of Hints.
Staffordshire County Council and Lichfield District Council	Joint meeting with EIAC on 17 September 2012 to discuss in detail proposed viewpoint locations and photomontages; including potential additional locations for each.	17 September 2012  Outcome of meeting included additional site work for new views and also a number of additional viewpoints to be used as photomontage locations.
Staffordshire County Council and Lichfield District Council (SCC and LDC)	SCC and LDC were sent a letter and CD on 24 July 2012, illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.  Letter and email correspondence from SCC, passing on comment and feedback on proposed viewpoints from the Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford CFA.	EIAC review of comments, a large proportion of which were positive and supportive of viewpoint selection. Comments on new viewpoints or photomontages were included where possible.
Tamworth Borough Council (TBC)	TBC were sent a letter and CD on 24 July 2012, illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.  Initial consultation on proposed viewpoint and photomontage locations for assessment.	16 August 2012  Response from Tamworth Borough Council requested additional viewpoint from Dosthill (local high ground and vantage point looking west).
Staffordshire County Council	Discussion on progress of LVIA and feedback on viewpoint locations proposed for the LVIA on 19 December 2012.	Collaborative discussion with Staffordshire County Council.
Staffordshire County Council	Meeting between Staffordshire County Council (planning, landscape, ecology, arboriculture) with HS2 Environmental representative and EIAC's for landscape and ecology on 17 June 2012.	Review and discussion on the Draft Environmental Statement consultation.

# Part 2 – Environmental baseline report

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCAs) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for the Whittington to Handsacre area. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2. The key environmental features within the study area are shown on Maps CT-10-## to CT-10-##. The landscape character area maps (LV-02-092b to LV-02-97), which are based on an aerial photograph, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 1.1.2 This section is organised as follows:
- information on each LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
  - information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and
  - future baseline conditions are also described.

## 2 Landscape character assessment

- 2.1.1 The landscape character areas have been determined with reference to a number of published studies, at the national, county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described:
- The Natural England National Character Area 67 Cannock Chase<sup>1</sup>, which describes landscape character at a regional level which describes the landscape character at a regional level in an area broadly between Sutton Coldfield, Stafford and Wolverhampton;
  - The Natural England National Character Area 69 Trent Valley Washlands<sup>2</sup>, which describes landscape character at a regional level along the Trent Valley which is broadly defined as a narrow linear area arcing east to west between Loughborough, Long Eaton, Burton on Trent and Tamworth; Staffordshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning for Landscape Change<sup>3</sup>, which sets out an assessment of landscape character types for the County;
  - Strategic Landscape and Biodiversity Assessment<sup>4</sup>, prepared as part of the evidence base for the Lichfield District Core Strategy for the area of Lichfield District; and
  - Historic Environment Character Assessment<sup>5</sup>, which forms part of a mapping project, carried out by Staffordshire County Council, in partnership with English Heritage provides an overview of the historic environment of the district through Historic Environment Character Assessment (HECAs) at a broad level and subsequently a more detailed assessment of the historic environment character.
- 2.1.2 Descriptions of all the LCAs identified within the study area are provided below. The LCAs are shown on Maps LV-02-92b to LV-02-97. A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2.
- 2.1.3 Where LCAs are located across boundaries between other CFAs (i.e. CFA21 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford and CFA22 Whittington to Handsacre), the baseline descriptions for these LCAs are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

<sup>1</sup> Natural England

<sup>2</sup> Natural England

<sup>3</sup> Staffordshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Planning for Landscape Change' (SCC, Development Services Department, 2000)

<sup>4</sup> Lichfield District Council, December 2007

<sup>5</sup> Lichfield District Council, February 2009

## Sandstone estatelands LCA outer

Acid sands and brown earths predominate, and whilst some significant remnants of the original heathlands survive in Whittington, the landscape is predominantly arable, with small villages and wayside cottages set in a regular pattern of large hedged or open fields. The gently undulating landform, coupled with the scarcity of hedgerow trees, results in wide and expansive views. The degree to which hedgerows have been removed varies, with the greatest loss being from larger arable fields; whilst in pastoral areas they remain. Busy main roads, including the A5 and the A38, large modern farm buildings and overhead power lines are incongruous features in the predominantly rural landscape.

### Landscape condition

The intensive agricultural use and loss of hedgerows is characteristic of this area. There are few areas of woodland, and the survival of scarce semi-natural heathland, such as that at Whittington Heath, is critical to maintaining landscape quality. Overall the condition of the landscape is fair.

### Tranquillity

The A38 and the A51 Tamworth Road cross the LCA, providing a link to the nearby M6 and M6 Toll roads. Traffic is busy on these A roads and on local link roads and lanes into Lichfield and local villages. Whittington Barracks are accessed via the A51 and are an important MoD site. Lighting in the predominantly rural setting is prominent at the Barracks, at the edge Whittington village and on the outskirts of Lichfield. The LCA is considered to have a medium level of tranquillity.

### Landscape value

Although there are no landscape designations, the area has a good network of PRoW, and provides a setting for a section of the Heart of England Way – a long distance footpath. Therefore, the landscape is considered to be of local value.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition of key landscape components, the medium tranquillity and the local value, the character area has a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: Sandstone Estatelands LCA Date taken: 7 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (52mm equivalent focal length) (single frame image)



## Settled farmlands LCA

Non-calcareous brown soils over Triassic mudstones underlie a landscape of undulating lowlands and hills. The area is rural with a network of narrow winding lanes, clustered farmsteads, and individual houses. Agricultural land use has changed in recent years, from predominantly dairy farming towards mixed farming with intensive arable uses. There is increasing development pressure on villages from farm diversification and residential expansion. The area has a varied pattern of small to medium sized hedged fields with small, infrequent broadleaved woodlands, often of ancient origin. Incongruous features include the A38, the WCML railway and the overhead power lines that cross the area. The LCA is immediately adjacent to Fradley Industrial Area, introducing a large scale urbanising element into a predominantly rural setting.

### Landscape condition

The landscape retains a good sense of enclosure, with largely intact field boundaries and a small scale field pattern, with scattered small broadleaved woods, some winding lanes and villages retaining an intimate rural character. However, there are areas where hedgerows are in poor condition or have been replaced with post and wire fencing. The overall landscape condition is fair.

### Tranquillity

Traffic on the busy A38 corridor is prominent and linking local roads and lanes are well used. Although Fradley Industrial Area is not within this LCA, traffic accessing the businesses passes through on the A38 and from main routes in Lichfield. At night this is an area that is characteristically dark, but influenced by the effects of widespread urban lighting on the northern and western edges of Lichfield and within the industrial area at Fradley. Therefore, the overall tranquillity of this area is defined as medium.

### Landscape value

The PROW network provides good access to the rural areas. The LCA includes areas of designated green belt between Lichfield and Handsacre with Armitage. Therefore, the landscape is considered to be valued at a district level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition of key landscape components, the medium tranquillity and the district value, this LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 2: Settled farmlands LCA Date taken: 7June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (52mm equivalent focal length) (single frame image)



## Sandstone terrace estatelands LCA

This is a flat, well wooded landscape with a character stemming from a number of linear broadleaved woodlands, particularly along roads, and also from the coalescence of hedgerows. It is a diverse landscape with many different styles of houses, changes from pastoral to arable agriculture in places with associated changes in land management practice reflecting land use. The presence of electrified railways and overhead power lines and pylons as well as the visual intrusion of individual residential premises erodes the open rural quality of the area. The lack of remnant landscape elements, such as historic field patterns and characteristic heathland and ancient woodland limit the landscape quality of this LCA.

### Landscape condition

Degraded hedgerows and existing and former gravel extraction operations influence the area. The overall landscape condition is poor.

### Tranquillity

In this LCA equestrian uses are apparent in the wider arable context. Some former quarrying activity is also seen. The Trent and Mersey Canal is a feature in the landscape and has associated recreational activities. Close to the A38 and the areas at Alrewas and Fradley the landscape is relatively as enclosure is weakened by degraded or young hedgerow planting and the low lying landform. Detracting features include the A38 (which is lit close to the road junction at Fradley) and the existing West Coast Main Line (WCML) railway in part. Therefore, the overall tranquillity of this area is defined as medium.

### Landscape value

There are no designations relevant to landscape for this area and access is poor. The landscape is considered to be of value at a local level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the poor condition of key landscape components, the medium tranquillity and the local value, this LCA is considered to have a low sensitivity to change.

Figure 3: Sandstone terrace estatelands LCA Date taken: 7 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (52mm equivalent focal length) (single frame image)



## Settled heathlands LCA

The soils of the area are mainly acid sands and brown earths, which originally supported the heathland that is still evident in the presence of bracken and birch in the woodlands and hedgerows. The area now supports both arable and mixed farming within a regular pattern of hedged fields. The presence of woodlands gives the area a well-wooded appearance, and the overall impression is of a well-managed landscape. The area is crossed by busy roads, including the A38, A515 and the B5014, and a network of largely straight local roads and lanes links farms, villages and wayside cottages to settlements north and east of Lichfield. Although the area is predominantly rural, it includes the Fradley Industrial Area, accessed primarily from the A38. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the LCA, and is a popular recreational route.

### Landscape condition

Field boundary and roadside hedgerows are generally intact and there are several medium sized woodlands. A change in agricultural uses has led to areas of hedgerow removal and an increase in field size. Where hedgerows remain, condition varies from gapped field boundaries to tall, untrimmed hedgerows and scattered stunted oaks. The overall landscape condition is fair.

### Tranquillity

The predominantly rural area includes sections of the A38 passing south of the Fradley Industrial Area, the A515 Lichfield Road, the B5014 between Lichfield and Handsacre and the WCML. The Trent and Mersey Canal passes through the LCA and attracts tourists, with facilities and moorings at Fradley junction and King's Bromley Wharf. At night this landscape has little lighting, however, skylight from Fradley Industrial Area and the eastern edge of Lichfield is noticeable. Therefore, the area has a medium level of tranquillity.

### Landscape value

A section of the Trent and Mersey Canal conservation area is within the LCA, with the moorings, towing path and facilities at Fradley Junction popular with tourists. These, combined with the good network of rural PRoW gives the area district value.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition of key landscape components, the medium tranquillity and the district value, this LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 4: Settled heathlands LCA Date taken: 7 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (52mm equivalent focal length) (single frame image)



## Terrace alluvial lowlands LCA

This is a generally flat well-wooded landscape of intensive arable and improved pastoral farming. Fields are largely well hedged, large and regularly shaped, although there are some pockets of older, smaller, irregularly shaped fields. Scattered oaks in hedgerows are common. There are areas of polytunnels close to Handsacre. The rural villages, although increasing in size in response to residential development pressures, retain much of their original character, and link via a network of local lanes and tracks to scattered farmsteads and cottages. The Trent and Mersey canal skirts east and north of Handsacre, en route to the Trent valley. Roads are widely spaced and include the busy A513 (Rugeley Road), the B5014, Lichfield Road into Handsacre and the A515(Lichfield Road. The WCML passes through the LCA before entering Handsacre.

Landscape condition

Due to the intact dense well-treed hedgerows and mature woodland blocks, the overall landscape condition is considered to be good.

### Tranquillity

Busy traffic on the A513 (Rugeley Road) and the B5014 Lichfield Road south and east of Handsacre passes through a predominantly rural area also crossed by the WCML. Street lighting on the eastern edge of Handsacre is noticeable at night-time seen from within a largely unlit rural landscape. Therefore the overall tranquillity of this area is medium.

### Landscape value

There are no designations relevant to landscape for this area, but the landscape is considered to be of value at a local level for the rural setting and good access to PRoW.

### Sensitivity

Due to the good condition of key landscape components, the medium tranquillity and the local value, this LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 5: Terrace alluvial lowlands LCA Date taken: 7June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (52mm equivalent focal length) (single frame image)



## 3 Visual baseline

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-92b to LV-07-97 and LV-08-92b to LV-08-97. For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, where relevant, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 3.1.2 Photos have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photo of the view was available, therefore no photo has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.3 The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-92b to LV-07-97 and LV-08-92b to LV-08-97. In each case, the middle number (xxx.X.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
- protected views – these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change;
  - residential views – these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
  - recreational views – these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
  - transport views – travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) generally have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
  - hotels and healthcare institutions – people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change;
  - employment – people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
  - active sports – people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity.

## Viewpoint 347.2.002: View north-east from South Lodge, on the A51/Tamworth Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A51/Tamworth Road adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are potential views from the upper storeys of the property and the screening effect of garden vegetation and a belt of trees along the A51/Tamworth Road, which are likely to be providing greater screening from ground level than from the upper storey windows.

Figure 6: Viewpoint 347.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 7 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 7: Viewpoint 347.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 18 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 6) is a grassed verge with scrub along the A51. The middle ground comprises a belt of deciduous tree and scrub vegetation along the road filtering views of the golf course beyond.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 7), the view to the background is largely filtered by the canopies of trees in the middle ground, which provide a dense screen.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground of the view is unlit. The main sources of night time lighting are vehicles moving along this road. The night time lighting in the middle ground and background is limited to filtered views of security lighting associated with the nearby farms.

## **Viewpoint 347.2.003: View north-east from 'All The Winds' on the A51/Tamworth Road**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Dense vegetation, including tall clear stem pines and some deciduous trees, are likely to form the foreground of this view. This vegetation is likely to screen views from the front of the property, which is set back from the A51. In the middle ground, partial and narrow views are likely to be available along the driveway. These are likely to encompass the A51, with vegetation on the northern side of the road providing further screening. Views of the background are likely to be filtered by foreground and middle ground vegetation.

### **Summer**

In summer, vegetation on the northern side of the A51 is **likely** to provide a denser screen. Otherwise, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter.

### **Night-time**

At night, the view is likely to be across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting.

## Viewpoint 347.4.007: View north-east from Lichfield Road, Whittington

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on Lichfield Road, Whittington. These images are taken from this road looking north-east.

Figure 8: Viewpoint 347.4.007 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 9: Viewpoint 347.4.007 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

As illustrated in Figure 8, a large field on gently sloping ground is visible through a gap in a hedgerow, extending from the foreground. The landform of the middle ground undulates gently, including mature vegetation with trees and hedgerows. In the background a gently undulating, wooded skyline is visible to the left where transmission towers are prominent against the skyline. The land rises to form a low ridge with isolated buildings off Darnford Lane in the centre and to the right in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 9) remains similar to winter due to the open character of the foreground and middle ground. However, the summer foliage on the foreground hedgerows reduces the extent of the available views.

### Night-time

At night, the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with some limited lighting from residences off Darnford Lane.

## Viewpoint 348.2.002: View north-west from Thimble Hall Cottage, Sandy Lane

Due to restricted access, the image has been taken from PROW Whittington 17 adjacent to the receptor, and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the foreground garden vegetation and fencing as well as elevated views from upper storey windows.

Figure 10: Viewpoint 348.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 11: Viewpoint 348.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Thimble Hall Cottage and its extensive, mature garden form the foreground of this view (illustrated in Figure 10). The wooded edge of Whittington Heath Golf Club in the middle ground is partially visible through gaps in the hedgerow surrounding the property. Views of the background, comprising field boundary vegetation, including a mosaic of arable fields on raised landform and Hill Farm and Ellfield House off Darnford Lane are largely obscured by foreground and middle ground features.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 11) views are largely filtered due to increased density of screening afforded by vegetation within the garden of the property, particularly from ground floor level.

### Night-time

At night, the view is affected by street lighting along Lichfield Road, Whittington. It is likely that there will also be limited direct views of lighting close to Ellfield Lodge.

## Viewpoint 348.3.003: View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 17, Sandy Lane

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on PRoW Whittington 1 (Sandy Lane) through a gap in the adjacent hedgerow. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north-west.

Figure 12: Viewpoint 348.3.003 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 13: Viewpoint 348.3.003 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 12) are across a large, open arable field that falls away into the middle ground. Large arable fields are bordered by mature hedgerows across the middle ground. Woodland associated predominantly with Whittington Heath Golf Club is to the left of the view and a gently undulating landform with a mosaic of overlapping woodland belts and arable fields extend into the background, forming a wooded horizon.

### Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 13) remains similar to that in winter due to the open character of fields. However, the summer foliage of the mature hedgerow in the foreground slightly reduces the extent of views into the middle ground and background.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 348.3.007: View north from PRoW Whittington footpath 16 (crossing the playing course of Whittington Heath Golf Club)

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on PRoW Whittington 16. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north.

Figure 14: Viewpoint 348.3.007 – winter view. Date taken: 28 November 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 15: Viewpoint 348.3.007 – summer view. Date taken: 6 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 14) is characterised by a green and fairway forming part of the golf course, bounded by a dense stand of mature trees in the middle ground, which slopes up to the right. Views of the background are generally screened by the foreground and middle ground vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 15) the view remains similar to that in winter. However, the canopy of the stand of trees in the foreground and middle ground is denser due to summer foliage, increasing the sense of enclosure of the view.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 349.7.001: View north-east from Club House within Darnford Moors Golf Club**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

An intensively managed golf course with associated vegetation and nearby watercourses is likely to be the predominant feature of the foreground. Views to the middle ground from the ground floor are likely to be partially screened by foreground vegetation, while views from the upper storeys are likely to be unimpeded. The view of the middle ground, where it can be seen, is likely to comprise a large scale field and mature hedgerow with single trees and woodland blocks. Views to the background, which are likely to only be available from the upper storeys, are likely to comprise a mixture of small and large scale fields separated by mature hedgerows with trees and tree belts.

### **Summer**

In summer, views are likely to be further screened by the summer foliage of the mature vegetation in the foreground.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

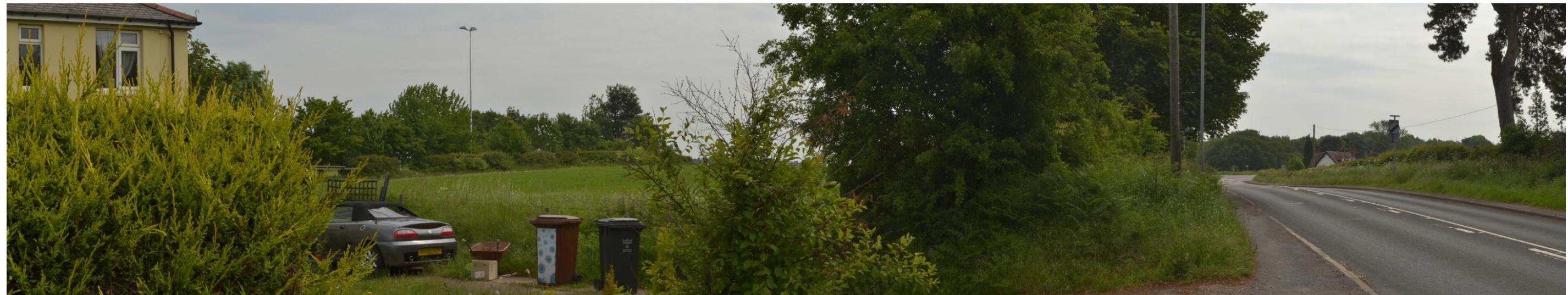
## Viewpoint 349.2.002: View east from residential properties on the A51(Tamworth Road) near Jockey Rise

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A51 (Tamworth Road) adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is that less restricted background views are likely to be available from upper storeys.

Figure 16: Viewpoint 349.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 17: Viewpoint 349.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 19 July 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 16) comprises a two storey house and garden visible above a dense evergreen hedgerow. A tall native hedgerow with trees lines the A51 in the centre of the view, extending into the distance. On the right in the foreground is a native hedgerow. Mature vegetation, including trees and hedgerows surrounding sports fields, an agricultural field to the left and residences and farms including Marsh Cottage and Whittington Hill House to the right, form the middle ground of the view. The land rises in the background west towards Whittington, however, these background elements are largely screened by foreground and middle ground features. Some filtered views of woodland belts and blocks are visible on the horizon.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 17) the view remains similar to that in winter; however, hedgerows and trees with summer foliage provide a greater degree of screening. Due to their summer foliage, hedgerows, trees and small woodland blocks in the wider landscape are more prominent features.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 349.7.003: View east from Darnford Bridge Farm and associated driving range**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Intervening agricultural buildings and mature vegetation surrounding Darnford Bridge Farm are likely to form the foreground of the view. From the upper storey of the residence, a narrow field and golf driving range as well as mature vegetation surrounding sports fields are likely to be visible in the middle ground, limiting more distant views.

### **Summer**

In summer, the extent of the view is considered to remain largely the same as in winter; however, the summer foliage on the existing vegetation is likely to provide a greater degree of screening.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 349.2.004: View north-east from Marsh Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Darnford Lane, adjacent to the receptor, and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the similar angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are that views from the ground floor level of Marsh Farm are likely to be screened, and views from the upper storey are likely to include background views of more extensive areas of agricultural land.

Figure 18: Viewpoint 349.2.004 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 19: Viewpoint 349.2.004 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Darnford Lane, bordered by grass verges and tall, dense hedgerows, extends from the foreground into the distance (illustrated in Figure 18). A brick farm house and agricultural buildings surrounded by mature trees are visible in the middle ground. The landform rises away from the viewpoint into the background, where the roofs of individual buildings and tall trees are visible on a low ridge through intervening vegetation in the centre right of the image.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 19) remains largely the same as in winter.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 349.2.005: View east from Whittington Hill Farm and Whittington Hill House, off Darnford Lane**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Views of the foreground are likely to comprise garden vegetation and agricultural buildings with mature trees. The views from the ground floor of the residence are likely to be screened. The views from upper storeys are likely to be filtered, comprising a middle ground of trees along Darnford Lane. Views to the background are likely to be obscured by garden vegetation and built form associated with the farm.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is considered to remain largely the same as in winter due to the presence of intervening vegetation and built form, which largely filter the views.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 349.7.006: View east from the edge of sport fields near Darnford Bridge Farm**

The sports fields are on private land, due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

The foreground of this view is likely to comprise of sports fields, largely screened by a mature vegetation belt surrounding the grounds. Views of the middle ground, if available, are likely to be filtered through foreground vegetation and comprise a large field bounded primarily by mature hedgerows. The background, where visible, is likely to comprise an arable agricultural landscape with field boundary vegetation, sporadic farms and residences.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter; however, existing vegetation in the view will be of denser structure due to summer foliage.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 349.4.008: View north-east from Darnford Lane east of Lichfield

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on Darnford Lane. These images are taken from this road looking north-east.

Figure 20: Viewpoint 349.4.008 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 21: Viewpoint 349.4.008 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 207) are of roadside vegetation with a mature hedgerow. In the middle ground, the views are channelled along Darnford Lane by the mature hedgerow and filtered through roadside vegetation. Visible middle ground elements include arable fields separated by hedgerows and single trees. The landform of the middle ground rises gently to form a local ridge line. In the background, views are limited above this ridgeline, and include a mainly flat landscape with locally rising terrain and intervening layers of woodland belts. The upper extents of National Grid overhead power lines can be seen in the far background from this location.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 21), the dense foliage on the foreground vegetation provides greater screening of the views into the middle ground and background than in winter.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 349.7.009: View east from Darnford Moors Golf Club

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

The view of the foreground is likely to include mature vegetation. While the middle ground is likely to comprise an agricultural landscape with a mosaic of fields separated by mature vegetation and hedgerows with trees. Mature trees are likely to delineate the adjoining brook. Views to the background are likely to be available across an agricultural landscape, with the terrain rising locally towards Whittington.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter. Vegetation in the middle ground and background is likely to further screen views, and create more contrast with arable and grazed fields.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 349.4.010: View east from A51 Tamworth Road

The viewpoint is representative of vehicular users on A51 Tamworth Road. These images are taken from this road looking east towards the A38.

Figure 22: Viewpoint 349.4.010 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 23: Viewpoint 349.4.010 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The wide road corridor of the A38 is visible in the foreground (illustrated in Figure 22). To the right of the view there is a hedgerow along lower lying ground and belts of trees where the road cuts through a more elevated landform. To the north and left of the highway corridor, the middle ground and background are screened by a belt of mature vegetation. More open views across the middle and background are of medium scale agricultural land, with some views of farms set within a gently undulating landscape with hedgerows and belts of trees. A prominent line of National Grid overhead power lines is located parallel to the highway corridor from the foreground to the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 23) remains largely the same as in winter; however, the denser canopies of trees reduce the extent of the view.

### Night-time

At night there will be limited lighting from properties in Darnford, and from vehicles on the A38.

## Viewpoint 349.2.012: View east/south-east from junction of Darnford Lane with Gable Croft

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Gorse Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at a similar angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are that views from upper storeys are likely to be less obscured than those from ground level.

Figure 24: Viewpoint 349.2.012 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 25: Viewpoint 349.2.012 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 24) includes roadside vegetation with belts of trees and a car park entrance. Views from the foreground to the middle and background are channelled along Darnford Lane. The middle and background are largely screened by foreground vegetation. As the landform slopes away from the viewpoint, partial views into the longer distance are available via the channelled vista created by Darnford Lane. In the middle ground, views include the rising ground of Whittington Heath and a mosaic of small areas of woodland set within arable fields bordered by hedgerows. In the background, views are of further areas of woodland and rolling hills.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 25) remains largely the same as in winter; however, the summer foliage of the woodland blocks reduces the width of the available vista in the foreground. In the middle ground and background, the landscape elements are more prominent due to contrasts in colour and texture between woodland, hedgerows and arable crops.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 350.2.001: View west from Ellfield House, off Lichfield Road, Whittington**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Views of the foreground are likely to include mature garden vegetation and trees. Due to the elevated position of the property, there are likely to be some views to the middle ground and background, comprising Marsh Cottage and surrounding agricultural land. There are potentially partial views available towards Whittington Heath Golf Club and possibly sections of the A38 in the background.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain similar to that in winter; however, the foreground vegetation is likely to provide some additional screening of middle ground and background views.

### **Night-time**

At night, the influence of lighting is likely to be limited. Existing sources of light in the view are likely to be predominantly be in the middle ground and background, including intermittent and partial views of lighting associated with nearby sports facilities (Lichfield Rugby Club and the golf driving range) as well as skylight (from Lichfield urban area and from Fradley industrial estate).

## Viewpoint 350.2.002: View west from Huddlesford House (and farm), Huddlesford Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Huddlesford Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken from similar angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are that views from the ground floor are likely to be screened by agricultural buildings and garden vegetation. In addition, middle and background views are likely to be available from the upper storeys.

Figure 26: Viewpoint 350.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 7 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 27: Viewpoint 350.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A hedgerow and post and rail fence with field access gates along the lane are visible in the foreground (illustrated in Figure 26). In the middle ground small scale fields and layers of field boundary vegetation can be seen beyond a gently rising landform. The background of the view is largely screened by middle ground vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 27) remains largely the same as in winter; however, the summer foliage on mature trees and hedgerows provides additional screening.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 350.3.005: View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 8 between Cappers Lane and Darnford Lane

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users of PRoW Whittington footpath 8. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north-west.

Figure 28: Viewpoint 350.3.005 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 29: Viewpoint 350.3.005 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

As illustrated in Figure 28, open, large scale arable land enclosed by continuous hedgerows is the main feature of the foreground. The landscape dips in the middle ground towards more extensive areas of agricultural land characterised by linear belts and small copses of woodland, situated along the field drains that lead to a disused section of the Wyrley and Essington Canal. In the middle ground, views also comprise the well defined urban edge of Lichfield denoted by the vegetated embankment of the A38 and also the route of the existing WCML. A line of National Grid overhead power lines crosses the full extent of the panorama in the middle ground. In the background, views include the southern edge of Cannock Chase, the three spires of Lichfield Cathedral set amongst trees, the high rise flats on Hob's Road on the eastern edge of Lichfield, and Rugeley Power Station.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 29) remains largely the same as in winter due to the open character of the view and lack of foreground vegetation. Denser summer foliage canopies of field boundary hedgerows and woodland belts add to the structure of the landscape in the foreground and middle ground, partially screening some existing features, such as the A38.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 350.4.006: View north-west from Darnford Lane near Ellfield Nurseries

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on Darnford Lane. These images are taken from this road looking north-west.

Figure 30: Viewpoint 350.4.006 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 31: Viewpoint 350.4.006 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 30) are of a large field sloping north towards Cappers Lane seen through a gap in the roadside vegetation. Open middle ground views are of the WCML, the A38, individual farms and National Grid overhead power lines. In the background, views are limited in extent due to the foreground landform, and the mature vegetation in the middle ground; however, woodland blocks and a distant ridgeline can be partially seen. Rows of poplars close to Fradley Industrial Estate are also visible.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 31) remains similar to that in winter due to the lack of foreground vegetation and the open nature of the view. The belts of trees in the background form more prominent features with their summer foliage, which contributes to increased screening of the views.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 350.3.007: View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 7, at Cappers Lane

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users of PRoW Whittington footpath 7. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north-west.

Figure 32: Viewpoint 350.3.007 – winter view. Date taken: 6 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 33: Viewpoint 350.3.007 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 32) seen through a gap in the hedgerow are of a large field that slopes to the north. The extent of the view to the left is limited by mature hedgerows. Views of more extensive arable fields, including a mosaic of woodland belts and blocks, are visible in the middle ground. In the background, views towards Lichfield include the upper sections of the Lichfield Cathedral spires, the A38 and a number of National Grid overhead power lines.

### Summer

In summer, the view of the foreground (illustrated in Figure 33) remains largely the same as in winter; however, the extent of the available views to the middle and background is reduced. The views in the middle ground and background are increasingly filtered by the denser structure of vegetation with summer foliage, including overlapping woodland belts.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 351.2.001: View east/north-east from Fulfen Farm located between the A38 and Cappers Lane

Due to no publicly accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

The foreground is likely to comprise a mixture of small and larger fields with hedgerows. The large two storey farmhouse is located on a high point in the local landform, with open aspects to the north and north-east. There is little existing vegetation surrounding the property. National Grid overhead power lines are likely to be seen in the middle ground and background. The background is likely to include a mosaic of fields, with sparse farm buildings at the eastern edges of Whittington, as well as intervening layers of vegetation, woodland blocks and woodland belts and the existing WCML.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter due to the lack of screening vegetation in the foreground. Potential changes relate to the seasonal nature of the surrounding arable landscape and also the increased prominence of some landscape elements, such as woodland blocks, in the middle ground and background.

### Night-time

At night, the influence of lighting is likely to be limited, but the proximity to the urban area of Lichfield means that there is likely to be a strong influence from skyglow associated with the urban lighting. Background views of the skyglow associated with Fradley industrial estate are also likely. Overall, however, the likely lack of direct lighting impacts and presence of skyglow across the background of the view will highlight the relatively unlit nature of the landscape between Streethay and Whittington.

## Viewpoint 351.2.002: View north-east from Fulfen Cottages on Cappers Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Cappers Lane adjacent to the receptor, and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken at from similar angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are views from upper storeys and the presence of garden vegetation in the view.

Figure 34: Viewpoint 351.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 35: Viewpoint 351.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 34) comprises large scale fields seen beyond roadside post and rail fencing and verges with occasional remnant sections of hedgerow. Beyond the open grazed land there are direct views towards the existing WCML. These include the new embankments and overhead line equipment of the relatively recent upgrade and electrification works. Several nearby farm and agricultural buildings are visible in the middle ground, as is a line of National Grid overhead power lines, which crosses the panorama. There are linear belts of trees and woodland across the view in the middle and background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 35) remains largely the same as in winter; however, summer foliage on the linear tree belts and woodland create denser canopies, which are more prominent in the landscape. This improves screening of low level features, such as agricultural buildings and the existing WCML.

### Night-time

At night, the influence of lighting is limited, but the proximity to the urban area of Streethay means that there is a strong influence from skylight, including that from Fradley industrial estate. Overall, however, the lack of direct lighting impacts and presence of skylight across the background of the view highlights the relatively unlit nature of the landscape between Streethay and Whittington.

## **Viewpoint 351.4.004: View south-east from the A38 near crossing with WCML**

Due to no safe location being available along this dual carriageway from which to take a photo, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

The foreground is likely to comprise a road verge surrounding a large scale agricultural field. In the middle ground, there are likely to be views of fields and belts of vegetation, including around the Coventry Canal. Also likely to be visible in the middle ground is overhead line equipment associated with the WCML. National Grid overhead power lines are also likely to be visible in the background.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to be largely unchanged from the winter, as the summer scrub vegetation along the verge is likely to provide little additional screening.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 351.2.006: View east/north-east from Ivy Cottage on Broad Lane**

No photograph of this viewpoint is available due to changes to the design of the Proposed Scheme enabling the retention of this receptor, which had initially been scheduled for demolition

### **Winter**

Largely level arable fields with well treed hedgerows are in the foreground, with the WCML crossing the middle ground of the view. East of the WCML, trees in further well-hedged arable fields, in Fulfen Wood and along the line of the Coventry Canal are seen against the skyline in the background. An overhead electricity transmission line crosses the WCML, spanning the view from foreground to horizon

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter, with hedgerows, and trees in field boundaries, woods and along the canal further interleaving the rural views across level arable land.

### **Night-time**

At night, areas to the north-east and east between the A38 at Streethay and Whittington are largely unlit, but proximity to the urban area of Lichfield means that views to the north-east experience skylight from the urban outskirts of Lichfield, and from vehicle lighting on an elevated section of the A38 in the middle ground, and also from Fradley industrial area in the background.

## Viewpoint 352.2.001: View north-west from Brook House and Mill Farm on Cappers Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Cappers Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because is taken at the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and views from the upper storeys.

Figure 36: Viewpoint 352.2.001 – winter view. Date taken: 5 April 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 37: Viewpoint 352.2.001 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Roadside verges of Cappers Lane, comprising scrub vegetation and continuous low cut hedgerows are visible in the foreground (illustrated in Figure 36). The foreground also includes timber fencing and garden vegetation associated with Brook House as well as two telegraph poles. The landform in the foreground and middle ground is generally flat, although Cappers Lane rises gently away from the viewpoint as the road rises to cross a branch of the disused Wyrley and Essington Canal. The middle and background includes low lying belts of mature trees with occasional individual large mature trees. National Grid overhead power lines can also be seen in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 37) remains similar to that in winter; however, the denser summer foliage canopies of trees and hedgerows are more prominent, defining landscape patterns more clearly.

### Night-time

At night lighting in the immediate area is limited, but proximity to the urban area of Lichfield means that there is a strong influence from skylight associated with urban lighting. In the background, the skylight associated with the Fradley Industrial Area can also be seen. Overall, however, the lack of direct lighting impacts and the presence of skylight across the background of the view highlight the relatively unlit nature of the landscape between Streethay and Whittington.

## Viewpoint 352.2.002: View north-west from Huddlesford junction near canalside residence

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Huddlesford junction adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys of the receptor.

Figure 38: Viewpoint 352.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 7 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 39: Viewpoint 352.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 38), views are of the canal junction, including the canal watercourse and associated traffic, two storey properties to the left of the view and canal banks with limited scrub vegetation. There are also occasional young and mature trees present along the canal corridor. The grassed embankment and the existing overhead line equipment of the existing WCML are visible in the middle ground. In the background, there are several small blocks of mature trees that form a partially wooded horizon.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 39) is screened further by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground. The two storey building is almost entirely obscured by surrounding trees and garden vegetation. The WCML line is partially screened by vegetation along the canal.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 352.2.003: View north-west from Broad Lane near Barn Cottage

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Broad Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle and landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 40: Viewpoint 352.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 7 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 41: Viewpoint 352.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

Views of the foreground (illustrated in Figure 40) comprise open medium to large scale agricultural land. Mature hedgerows generally screen the middle ground, with breaks in the hedgerow allowing longer distance views. The upper sections of tree and woodland belts in the middle ground and background form a wooded horizon. National Grid overhead power lines are visible across the middle ground. The background is screened by the dense vegetation in the middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 41) remains largely the same as in winter; however, the extent of views is reduced somewhat by the summer foliage of the hedgerows in the foreground. The wooded horizon is also more prominent in contrast to the open agricultural land.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 352.3.006: View west from Coventry Canal near Huddlesford Bridge

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users of Coventry Canal. These images are taken from the canal towpath looking west.

Figure 42: Viewpoint 352.3.006 – winter view. Date taken: 7 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 43: Viewpoint 352.3.006 – summer view. Date taken 19 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 42) are of the Coventry Canal and associated bank side vegetation. Beyond the canal, the landform rises gently across an open arable field. Views of the middle ground on the left include a dense belt of mature trees. In the centre of the middle ground is overhead line equipment associated with the WCML. The upper extents of a line of National Grid overhead power lines can be seen above vegetation to the right of the view. Views to the background are not available due to screening by vegetation in the middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 43) remains similar to that in winter; however, canal side hedgerows and woodland belts in the background have a thicker structure at this time, providing some additional screening.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 353.3.001: View north-east from the PRoW (junction between footpath references Streethay 3 and Streethay 2) near Streethay House Farm

The viewpoint is representative of that seen by recreational users of PRoW footpath Streethay 3 and PRoW Streethay 2. These images are taken from the PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 44: Viewpoint 353.3.001 – winter view. Date taken: 11 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 45: Viewpoint 353.3.001 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A large scale arable field forms the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 44). A line of mature poplar trees can be seen to the far left in the foreground forming a shelter belt in the open landscape. In the middle ground and background, the landform rises to form a short and relatively steep but shallow side to the valley; a linear belt of mature trees and woodland is located along the base and slopes of this shallow valley side, also denoting the approximate alignment of Mare Brook. Partial views of the upper extents of the industrial estate buildings at Fradley can be seen in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 45) remains similar to winter due to the open character and lack of foreground vegetation. Belts of trees and woodland in the middle to background are more pronounced in the landscape due to summer foliage, providing greater degree of screening of the existing built form of the industrial estate in the background.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 353.3.003: View east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 1 near to the existing WCML.

The viewpoint is representative the view seen by recreational users of PRoW Streethay footpath 1. These images are taken from the PRoW looking east.

Figure 46: Viewpoint 353.3.003– winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 47: Viewpoint 353.3.003– summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Arable fields on sloping ground, with boundary vegetation comprising single mature trees and hedgerows, form the foreground (illustrated in Figure 46). In the middle ground, the landform rises to form a low, even rounded hill that forms a screen to the background (approximate hill top at 82m AOD). Large scale arable fields continue to dominate the middle ground and background. The middle ground also includes partial views of the warehouses adjacent to the WCML. A row of mature poplars can be seen in the background, forming a notable reference point in the surrounding landscape (these are referenced in Viewpoint 353.3.001). In the background, views are also available to the western edge of Fradley Industrial Estate.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 47) remains similar to winter due to its open character. However, belts of trees and woodland with summer foliage are more pronounced features in the landscape. Views of Fradley Industrial Estate to the left are also better screened in summer.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 353.2.005: View east from The Manor House adjoining the A38

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

The foreground is likely to comprise large arable fields extending into the middle ground. This is characteristic of views likely to be seen from several properties, including the Manor House and Field Cottage. Partially screened and filtered views into the middle ground are likely to be available from the upper storeys and include an arable landscape with mature vegetation. Middle ground views are likely to comprise mature trees and woodland belts, particularly along the watercourse of Mare Brook. Background views are likely to be largely screened by foreground and middle ground vegetation and local changes in landform. As the landform rises away from the viewpoint location, partial views of industrial and office units at the western edge of the Fradley Industrial Estate are likely to be available.

### Summer

In summer, the view of foreground vegetation is likely to have a thicker structure immediately around properties. This change of landscape fabric is also likely to be perceptible in the middle ground and background, providing a greater degree of screening and reinforcing the landscape structure.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground is likely to be largely unlit. Direct views towards the edge of the Fradley industrial estate are likely in the middle ground, including direct views of lighting (particularly along Wood End Lane), but also of the overall skyglow effect of this large built up area.

## Viewpoint 353.2.008: View east from residences along Burton Old Road, Streethay

Due to no publicly accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

Views of the foreground views are likely to include mature trees and hedgerows adjoining the existing South Staffordshire Railway Line. Also likely, are views of the adjacent agricultural fields, with mature hedgerows and single trees forming field boundaries. The middle ground is likely to be filtered by foreground landscape elements, and include mature belts of trees along the raised embankments of the A38. Views to the background are likely to be screened by foreground and middle ground vegetation and the embankments of the A38. The upper extents of National Grid overhead power lines are also likely to be visible in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to be further screened by the denser structure of vegetation, associated particularly with the existing WCML and the A38, providing a greater degree of screening.

### Night-time

At night, the landscape seen from this viewpoint (and also from adjacent areas of housing) is likely to be largely unlit, including the A38 at this point. Views east towards Huddlesford and Whittington are likely to include an area of rural landscape with little or no influence of lighting, however, this will be in the context of an urban area (Streethay), where the presence of street lighting does generate an ambient skyglow.

## Viewpoint 353.6.009: View north-east from the future employment development at Burton Old Road

No photo is available of the site of the proposed development as no publicly accessible location was available.

### Winter

Views of the foreground are likely to be of mature trees and hedgerows adjoining the existing South Staffordshire Railway Line. Also likely, are views of the adjacent agricultural fields, with mature hedgerows and single trees forming field boundaries. Views of the middle ground are likely to be filtered by foreground landscape elements, and include mature belts of trees along raised embankments of the A38. Views to the background are likely to be screened by foreground and middle ground vegetation and embankments of the A38. The upper extents of National Grid overhead power lines are also likely to be visible in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to be further screened by the denser structure of vegetation, associated particularly with the existing WCML and the A38, providing a greater degree of screening.

### Night-time

At night, the landscape seen from this viewpoint (and also from adjacent areas of housing) is likely to be largely unlit, including the A38 at this point. Views east towards Huddlesford and Whittington are likely to include an area of rural landscape with little or no influence of lighting, however, this will be in the context of an urban area (Streethay), where the presence of street lighting does generate an ambient skyglow.

## Viewpoint 354.2.001: View west from Streethay Farm adjacent to the A38, Streethay

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A38 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and agricultural buildings and elevated views from the upper storey. The orientation of the residence is largely parallel to the A38, however, there are likely to be some views of the highway corridor of the A38 and the associated highway planting in the middle ground.

Figure 48: Viewpoint 354.2.001 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 49: Viewpoint 354.2.001 – summer view. Date taken: 31 October 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 48) comprise boundary vegetation to the left, the A38 to the centre and a two story residence and mature vegetation along the verge of the A38 to the right. The A38 and associated highway planting can be seen in the middle ground. Views of the background are screened by foreground and middle ground vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 49) remains largely the same as in winter. However, the screening effect of coniferous vegetation is reinforced by the presence of the summer foliage of the deciduous trees. This contributes to the screening of the highway corridor.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground is largely unlit. Views towards the edge of the Streethay and Lichfield in the middle ground include some direct but filtered views of street lighting (such as along Burton Road) the overall skyglow effect of the larger built up area can also be seen.

## Viewpoint 354.2.002: View west from Thatchmoor Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

Foreground views are likely to be of a large arable field, filtered through boundary vegetation, including a grass verge, mature trees, and hedgerows with some ornamental shrubs along the access road to Thatchmoor Farm. Views from the ground floor of the property are likely to be screened by vegetation. The middle ground, which is likely to comprise large scale arable fields, is likely to be obscured by the foreground vegetation; however, better visibility is likely to be afforded from the upper storey of the residence. Background views are likely to be heavily filtered by landscape elements in the foreground and middle ground, and consist predominantly of intervening layers of vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to be considered to remain largely the same as in winter, although the structure of the summer vegetation is thicker, providing a greater degree of screening.

### Night-time

Not required.

### **Viewpoint 354.3.006: View west from King's Orchard Marina, east of the Coventry Canal, Broad Lane, Huddlesford**

Due to no publicly accessible location being available due to marina construction work, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

#### **Winter**

Foreground views will include the Coventry Canal, with occasional mature canalside trees, and beyond to large, open areas of arable land extending to trees and shrubby vegetation along the base of the embankment of the A38 dual carriageway in the middle ground. Vehicle movements on the A38 will be noticeable. Taller buildings on the southern outskirts and within the city centre of Lichfield are likely to be visible on the skyline in the background of the view.

#### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter, due to the areas of vegetation in the view being limited to those along the base of the A38 embankment in the middle ground and occasional canalside trees along the west of the Coventry Canal in the foreground.

#### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 354.6.003: View north-west from Lichfield Marina near the A38/Roman Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A38/Roman Road adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of fencing and a hedgerow with trees.

Figure 50: Viewpoint 354.6.003 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 51: Viewpoint 354.6.003 – summer view. Date taken: 31 October 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 50) are of tall palisade fencing, an access gate to the Lichfield Marina and a hedgerow with trees including evergreen species. Partial views of roofline and yard are available. Views are focused on the A38, grassland and scrub vegetation along verges, including traffic barriers. Close board fencing and roadside vegetation (associated with the A38 corridor) largely screen views to the middle and background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 51) remains similar to winter as there is little screening provided by vegetation that affects immediate views. Belts of trees and woodland in the middle ground and background provide a more robust landscape structure with their summer foliage.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 355.2.001: View north/north-east from Brownsfield Cottage

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the roadside to the north-west of Brownsfield Cottage adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because of the similar elevation in the landscape and views over the surrounding area. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the level and direction of screening provided by the existing vegetation.

Figure 52: Viewpoint 355.2.001 – winter view. Date taken: 15 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 53: Viewpoint 355.2.001 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A low hedgerow in poor condition, bordering large arable fields forms the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 52). In the middle ground is an arable landscape with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional mature trees. Wide and relatively open views are available across a shallow valley, including filtered views towards Curborough Farm and upper sections of nearby wind turbines. In the background, views are towards intervening layers of vegetation across gently undulating landform.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 53) remains similar to winter. However, the field boundary vegetation in the middle ground and background forms more prominent feature, reducing field pattern visibility in the background.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 355.2.002: View north-east from Brownsfields Farm, Lichfield

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the PROW Streethay 7 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because of the similar elevation and availability of panoramic views across the shallow valley towards Fradley. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from upper storeys.

Figure 54: Viewpoint 355.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 55: Viewpoint 355.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 54), a semi-enclosed agricultural landscape can be viewed from a locally elevated location. These characteristics extend into the middle ground as the landform slopes away from the viewpoint. In the middle ground, mature field boundary vegetation can be seen, which generally screens background views. Some of the upper sections of tree canopies in the background can be seen.

### Summer

In summer, view of the middle and background are almost entirely obscured by the maize crop in the foreground (illustrated in Figure 55).

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 355.3.003: View east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 7, to the east of Curborough House

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users of PRoW Streethay footpath 7. These images are taken from the PRoW looking west.

Figure 56: Viewpoint 355.3.003 – winter view. Date taken: 6 February 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 57: Viewpoint 355.3.003 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A large scale arable field with boundaries marked by hedgerows and mature belts of trees forms the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 56). The landform of the foreground slopes away from the viewpoint towards Mare Brook. In the middle ground, views include mature hedgerows and single trees marking field boundaries. The middle ground encompasses the shallow slopes of both sides of Mare Brook, with intervening hedgerows and trees. In background, buildings associated with the Fradley Industrial Area are visible on the horizon. As the landform rises in the background towards Fradley Industrial Area, the field pattern and boundary vegetation becomes more defined. The upper extents and rooflines of other properties, such as Rough Stockings (far right of view), can also be seen.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 57) is further screened by denser summer foliage canopies of mature trees and linear belts of mature woodland, making these elements more prominent in the middle and background. In the background, vegetation cover screens the existing buildings of the industrial estate to a larger extent.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 356.6.001: View east from Nanseawen Road in South Fradley

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on Nanseawen Road. These images are taken from the roadside looking east.

Figure 58: Viewpoint 356.6.001 – winter view. Date taken: 15 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 59: Viewpoint 356.6.001 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 58) are of a small excavated material heap overgrown with ruderal vegetation above which open views into a grazed field can be seen. In the middle ground, views include belts of trees and single trees across the sloping landform of a grazed field. In the background, views are of intervening layers of vegetation including belts of trees. To the right in the background is a ridgeline that is largely covered by woodland blocks and intervening belts of trees.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 59) is screened further by the ruderal vegetation in the foreground and belts of mature trees in the middle and background. In the background, the view of the urban edge of Lichfield is largely filtered by intervening vegetation, the foliage of which is more prominent in comparison to in winter.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 356.2.002: View south-west from 'The Bungalow' adjoining Hilliard's Cross junction in South Fradley**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Views in the foreground are likely to be of the hedgerow around the residence. Views to the middle ground from the upper storeys are likely to be of an agricultural field with boundary hedgerows, including mature trees. Views to the background are likely to be screened by a woodland belt on raised embankments surrounding Hilliard's Cross roundabout and the A38.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter, although the structure of vegetation is likely to be thicker, providing a greater degree of screening.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 356.4.004: View south-west from Hilliard's Cross bridge (A38 flyover)

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on the A38 flyover. These images are taken from the roadside looking south-west.

Figure 60: Viewpoint 356.4.004 – winter view. Date taken: 13 December 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 61: Viewpoint 356.4.004 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A partial view of bridge over the A38, the A38 and adjacent agricultural landscape form the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 60). The middle ground comprises a road corridor with hedgerows, mature trees and intervening layers of mature vegetation between fields. To the right of the middle ground, the upper sections of some of the business units and their rooflines within Fradley Park South are visible. An agricultural landscape and National Grid overhead power lines are visible in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 61) is further screened by summer foliage forming a denser structure of vegetation. As a result of this, the business units within the Fradley Industrial Estate are less visible. In addition, field boundaries are better defined by hedgerows, woodland blocks and belts, which dominate the shallow valley.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 356.4.005: View west from junction of Wood End Lane with Nanseawen Road

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on Wood End Lane. These images are taken from the roadside looking east.

Figure 62: Viewpoint 356.4.005 – winter view. Date taken 15 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 63: Viewpoint 356.4.005 – summer view. Date taken: 19 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 62) comprise a grazed field with field boundary vegetation, business parks along Nanseawen Road and a depot adjoining Wood End Lane. Open views across a sloping landform to the east, with field boundary vegetation, form the middle ground of the view. In the background, views are of intervening layers of vegetation, including belts of trees. The ridgeline and some views towards the edge of Lichfield are largely obscured by woodland blocks and intervening layers of tree belts. The landform slopes to the east in the foreground and middle ground and rises in the distance affording views of arable fields, separated by hedgerows and trees.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 63) remains the same as in winter; however, it is altered slightly by the increase in foliage on the isolated trees in the foreground, and the vegetation in the middle and background, both of which become more prominent features in the landscape.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 356.3.006: View west from PRoW Alrewas 31, at Wood End Lane

The viewpoint is representative of view seen by recreational users on PRoW Alrewas 31. These images are taken from this PRoW looking west.

Figure 64: Viewpoint 356.3.006 – winter view. Date taken: 6 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 65: Viewpoint 356.3.006 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 64) are of a grazed field, with field boundary vegetation, business parks along Nanseawen Road to the left and an arable field with field boundary vegetation along the adjacent depot. In the middle ground, open views can be seen across a sloping landform to the east, with field boundary vegetation. The landform in the foreground includes scrub vegetation that partially screens views to the middle ground. In the background of the view are intervening layers of vegetation, including belts of trees separating fields across the valley as the landform rises in the distance. The ridgeline is largely covered by woodland blocks and intervening layers of single trees. Rooflines in residential areas, business units at the edge of Lichfield and church spires and high rise flats on Hob's Road are also visible.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 65) is more obscured by foreground, middle ground and background vegetation, which under summer foliage cover forms more prominent features in the landscape, providing greater screening, notably to the residential edge of Lichfield.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 356.2.007: View west from Orchard Farm (situated to the north of the A38)

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

The foreground is likely to comprise garden vegetation, including a small group of mature trees located to the south of the property, which are likely to screen further views. Views from upper storeys of the property are likely to see beyond this immediate foreground vegetation to the middle ground. The middle ground comprises medium scale arable fields with hedgerow field boundaries in places in the form of individual or small groups of mature hedgerow trees. The view to the background is likely to include the urban edge of Lichfield, with high rise flats on Hob's Road. The agricultural landscape, with intervening layers of vegetation including prominent shelter belts of poplars, rises gently towards Lichfield.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely as per winter, however, summer foliage on the vegetation is likely to contribute to a greater degree of screening of background views. Vegetation on the urban edge of Lichfield is likely to be seen as a dense linear belt of vegetation that contributes to the strongly defined edge to the City.

### Night-time

At night the view is likely to largely comprise urban lighting associated with the eastern edge of Lichfield.

## Viewpoint 356.2.008: View west from Bears Hay Farm, south of the Coventry Canal and close to the A38

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

Views of the foreground are likely to include small to medium scale grazed fields bounded by hedgerows. The farm complex comprises several buildings and the frontages of each are located in different directions, therefore, views are expected to vary slightly from each of the individual buildings. Middle ground views are likely to include the A38 road corridor (including associated planting), which is likely to largely screen views of arable land further north and west in the background. More extensive views are likely to be available from the upper storeys than the ground floor levels, with views likely to include the eastern edge of Lichfield in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter; however, summer foliage of vegetation is likely to delineate the Coventry Canal and the A38 more effectively.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 356.6.009: View north-east from the future employment development at Easthill Farm (Prologis Park Business Units)**

No photo is available from the site of the proposed development as no publically accessible location was available.

### **Winter**

Assuming the proposed development is approved, this view is likely to be characterised by a foreground of business units and planting along internal roads, car park areas and the areas between business units. The middle ground is likely to be screened by landscape elements in the foreground; however, filtered views of landform rising towards Lichfield, including boundary vegetation may be present. The background of the view is likely to be almost entirely obscured by business units, as well as vegetation in the middle and background. It is likely that some filtered views of Lichfield urban fringe will be available.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to further screened by vegetation, including trees within the proposed development, which under summer foliage cover are likely to contribute to a greater degree of screening

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 357.2.001: View north-east from Highfields Bungalow

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Netherstowe Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the presence of garden vegetation.

Figure 66: Viewpoint 357.2.001 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 67: Viewpoint 357.2.001 – summer view. Date taken: 19 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 66) are of mature hedgerow either side of a country lane. To the right of the view, a hedgerow with mature trees overhangs the adjacent road. To the left is the boundary wall of a driveway leading to the bungalow. In the middle ground, the landform slopes away from the viewpoint, allowing filtered views through to open agricultural fields and associated mature vegetation boundaries. The background to the view comprises National Grid overhead power lines, partial views of business units at the southern edge of Fradley Industrial Estate and intervening layers of vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 67) is further screened by the denser structure of the roadside hedgerow. The dense structure of hedgerows almost entirely obscures views of Fradley Industrial Estate.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 357.2.002: View north-east from Curborough House

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the receptor because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from upper storeys.

Figure 68: Viewpoint 357.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 05 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 69: Viewpoint 357.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 11 July 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground of the view (as shown in Figure 68) comprises garden vegetation and Curborough House, with completely screened or filtered views to the surrounding agricultural landscape. Curborough House is in the centre of a farmstead, surrounded to the north and south by working agricultural buildings, which are likely to limit the range of views available from the residence. The middle ground is likely to be seen from the east-facing upper windows of the property. These views are likely to include sloping landform with a mosaic of fields separated by boundary hedgerows and occasional mature trees. The background is likely to be partially screened by foreground and middle ground vegetation and include a gently rolling arable landscape with mature field boundaries. Partial views towards the buildings of Fradley Industrial Area and the A38 are also likely to be available.

### Summer

In summer, the view (as shown in Figure 69) is more filtered by garden vegetation and surrounding agricultural landscape with more dense summer foliage from both upper storeys and the ground floor.

## Viewpoint 357.2.003: View north-east from Curborough Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the end of the farm access lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the receptor because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are presence of garden vegetation and farm buildings and elevated views from upper storeys

Figure 70: Viewpoint 357.2.003 – winter view. Date taken: 26 November 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The views of the foreground (as shown in Figure 70) comprise working agricultural fields with hedgerows and post and rail fencing and a lane leading into the middle ground. Views to the background are limited, comprising screened views towards an undulating agricultural landscape with associated mature tree belts. The landform initially slopes down and then rises further to the north.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to be screened to a greater extent by the denser summer foliage of field boundary vegetation, woodland belts and woodland blocks further to the north.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 357.3.004: View north-east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 4, near Little Curborough

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on PRoW Streethay footpath 4. These images are taken from PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 71: Viewpoint 357.3.004 – winter view. Date taken: 19 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 72: Viewpoint 357.3.004 – summer view. Date taken: 19 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 71) is the footpath between Curborough Hall Farm and Curborough House. The foreground also includes stock-proof fencing and hedgerows with trees surrounding the boundary of the adjoining field. In the middle ground, filtered views of woodland belts and mature trees surrounding Curborough House, Rose Cottage and Millhurst can be seen. The landform in the foreground and middle ground slopes to the west towards Curborough Brook. Intervening vegetation, including belts of trees in the middle ground, screen views to the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 72) remains fairly similar to winter, despite the summer foliage of trees and the woodland belt in the middle ground providing more screening and defining a wooded horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.

### Viewpoint 358.3.001: View south-west from the roundabout junction of Halifax Avenue and Halifax Close in Fradley South, adjacent to PRoW Alrewas 0.257

This viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicle users on Halifax Avenue and Halifax Close. These images are taken from Halifax Avenue looking south-west.

Figure 73: Viewpoint 358.3.001 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 74: Viewpoint 358.3.001 – summer view. Date taken: 11 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



#### Winter

Halifax Close and the surrounding business units and associated car park areas forms the foreground and middle ground of the view (illustrated in Figure 73). Lighting columns along Halifax close, car parks and service yards of adjacent business units are also prominent features. In the background, views are of intervening woodland belts and upper sections of business units with associated rooflines.

#### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 74) remains largely the same as in winter. The summer foliage of trees and woodland in the background forms a more prominent feature, providing a stronger framework of vegetation and green infrastructure between the existing industrial estate and the rural environment further to the west.

#### Night-time

Not required.

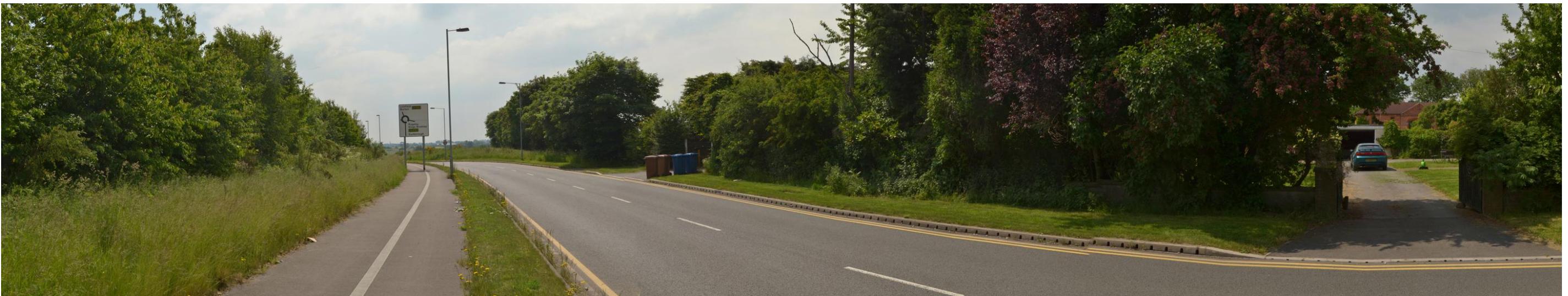
## Viewpoint 358.2.003: View south-west from Gorse Farm, Gorse Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Gorse Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are screening provided by garden vegetation, elevated views from the upper storeys comprising filtered and partial views to the south-east and north-west towards the nearby business units. A number of street lighting columns are also likely to be partially visible from the receptor. Background views from the receptor are likely to be blocked completely. Some filtered views over a hedgerow of an agricultural landscape with field boundary vegetation and the urban edge of Lichfield might be possible.

Figure 75: Viewpoint 358.2.003 – winter view. Date taken: 26 November 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 76: Viewpoint 358.2.003 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 75) are of garden vegetation and trees around the property. Views of the middle ground and background are framed by a tall mature ornamental hedgerow, which forms the south-western boundary of the property.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 76) remains largely the same as in winter since the tall evergreen hedgerow at the boundary of the property forms a main screening element. Views of the middle and background from the upper storeys, if available, are likely to be screened.

### Night-time

At night, the lighting apparent in the view is associated with direct and indirect street lighting and also by associated around the business units in the Fradley Industrial Estate.

## Viewpoint 358.6.004: View west from Depot adjoining Wood End Lane

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

Views of the foreground are likely to comprise a mature hedgerow surrounding the depot. Filtered views are likely to be afforded onto a large field with mature field boundary vegetation. Filtered views to the middle ground are likely to be afforded across small fields with hedgerows and mature trees separating field boundaries. Some partial views in the middle ground are likely to be afforded into the Auction Centre. Views to the background are likely to be filtered, and include a mosaic of fields on sloping landform to the south-west. It is likely that filtered views of rooflines of Curborough House, Rose Cottage and Millhurst might be available. In the background, views are likely to include upper sections of Lichfield Cathedral and a church spire as well as some views of upper sections of high rise apartments in Lichfield.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to be further screened by hedgerow in the foreground and mature vegetation in the middle ground and background forming a more prominent landscape pattern under summer foliage cover. It is likely that foreground vegetation will reduce the extent of views available. Middle and background vegetation is likely to provide further screening of the urban edge of Lichfield.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 358.4.005: View west from Wood End Lane junction with Gorse Lane

This viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicle users on Wood End Lane. These images are taken from Wood End Lane looking west.

Figure 77: Viewpoint 358.4.005 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 78: Viewpoint 358.4.005 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A grazed field and kart track, with associated fencing, buildings and lighting columns, form the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 77). In the middle ground, views include a mosaic of grazed and arable fields separated by mature hedgerows and single trees, including prominent rows of poplars. In the background, views include a gently rising landform towards Lichfield, with a mosaic of fields separated by mature vegetation. Also visible in the background are the upper sections of buildings and rooflines associated with Curborough House, Millhurst and Rose Cottage.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 78) remains largely the same as in winter. Trees and woodland blocks in the middle ground and background have thicker canopies and form more prominent features in the wider landscape, creating a more defined, wooded horizon.

### Night-time

At night-time, there is some occasional light from the kart track in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 359.3.001: View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath o.256, near Fradley Wood

This viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on the PRoW Alrewas footpath o.256. These images are taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 79: Viewpoint 359.3.001 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 80: Viewpoint 359.3.001 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 79) are of a field with mature hedgerow boundaries and occasional single trees. In the middle ground, views are afforded over a hedgerow along the footpath and small scale fields, separated by hedgerows and mature trees. To the left, the upper extent of a warehouse on Gorse Lane, and a warehouse adjoining Fradley Wood are visible. Views to the background are screened by vegetation and built form along Wood End Lane.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 80) remains similar to winter, as the foreground hedgerow is trimmed. Individual trees in the middle ground and woodland belts in the background provide denser screening with their full summer foliage; however, this does not materially alter the view.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 359.3.002: View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44 at its junction with Alrewas footpath 0.252 and 0.256, near Fradley Junction

This viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44. These images are taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 81: Viewpoint 359.3.002 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 82: Viewpoint 359.3.002 – summer view. Date taken: 31 October 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A canal-side footpath, canal boats, and Shade House Lock along the Trent and Mersey Canal form the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 81). To the left of the view is a telegraph pole, a post and rail fence and a small pasture beyond bounded by woodland. To the right of the view is an ornamental hedgerow adjoining the house. In the middle ground, views centre upon the canal and adjoining belts of trees. These views also include Brokendown Wood, Fradley Gorse and other adjoining woodland blocks. Views to the background are screened by dense woodland blocks west of the viewpoint location.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 82) is similar to that in winter. The density of vegetation is such that the overall nature of the view remains unchanged; however, belts of trees and woodland blocks are more defined under summer foliage, and provide more contrast with other landscape elements.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 359.2.003: View south-west from Sandy Hill Farm near Hay End Lane**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

The foreground and middle ground are likely to be blocked or partially screened by adjacent agricultural buildings and mature hedgerow. In the middle ground, it is likely that some filtered and more distant views will be available from upper storeys. These are likely to include semi-enclosed grazed fields, and a belt of mature trees and woodland that lines the Trent and Mersey Canal to the south-west. Views of the background are likely to be largely screened by middle ground features and vegetation. It is likely that tree tops and woodland canopies can be seen further to the south-west.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to be largely filtered by the lines of mature trees along the canal alongside field boundary hedgerows. These are likely to create a more prominent feature in the foreground and middle ground landscape with their summer foliage, providing a greater degree of screening.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 360.2.002: View north-east from Wood End Farm/The Cottage, Wood End Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Wood End Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 83: Viewpoint 360.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 84: Viewpoint 360.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 83) is a dense and mature roadside hedgerow, which forms a low screen to the middle ground. In the middle ground, to the right, there is a partial view of Wood End Lock Cottage. Telegraph poles also form part of the middle ground. In the background, views comprise a wooded horizon created by belts and blocks of trees and woodland seen above the foreground vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 84) is further screened by the denser structure of the foreground hedgerow. Vegetation in the middle and background provides a denser structure and additional screening to Wood End Lock Cottage and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

### Night-time

At night, the landscape is largely unlit. Oblique views towards Fradley industrial estate are likely, where the main influence relates to skylight created by the extensive built up area.

### Viewpoint 360.6.003: View north-east from Fullbrook Nursery on Watery Lane, Curborough

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Watery Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it has been taken from the nearby entrance to the Water Treatment Works off Watery Lane. The view is available through a gap in a tall evergreen hedgerow. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of mature trees and shrubs between production tunnels and Watery Lane, roadside vegetation along Watery Lane and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 85: Viewpoint 360.6.003 – winter view. Date taken: 31 October 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 86: Viewpoint 360.6.003 – summer view. Date taken: 11 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



#### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 85) to the left is a hedgerow and mature trees along Watery Lane, which partly block views into the middle and background. Additionally, views to the middle and background are screened by a small woodland block of mature trees separating production tunnels from Watery Lane.

#### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 86) is more restricted by the denser canopies of the tree belts and woodland in the foreground and middle ground, which screen views of the wider area.

#### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 360.3.004: View north-east from the PRoW Curborough and Elmhurst footpath 13

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on PRoW Curborough and Elmhurst footpath 13. These images are taken from PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 87: Viewpoint 360.3.004 – winter view. Date taken: 15 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 88: Viewpoint 360.3.004 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A medium sized grazed field with boundaries comprising of hedgerows with single or blocks of trees forms the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 87). To the left in the foreground the railway tracks of WCML and associated infrastructure and overhead line equipment lies in a shallow cutting. In the middle ground is a gently sloping agricultural landscape of irregularly shaped predominantly grazed fields with mature hedgerow and trees. In the background, views are filtered by foreground and middle ground landscape elements, and include rooflines of some of the properties in Curborough and of Fullbrook Nursery on Watery Lane.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 88) the view remains similar to the winter view due to the lack of foreground vegetation and relatively open character. However, the presence of summer foliage does form a denser structure of vegetation and sense of enclosure, which is most notable in the background.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 360.4.006: View north from Wood End Lane near Ravenshaw Wood

The viewpoint is representative of views seen by vehicular users on Wood End Lane. These images are taken from this lane looking north.

Figure 89: Viewpoint 360.4.006 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).

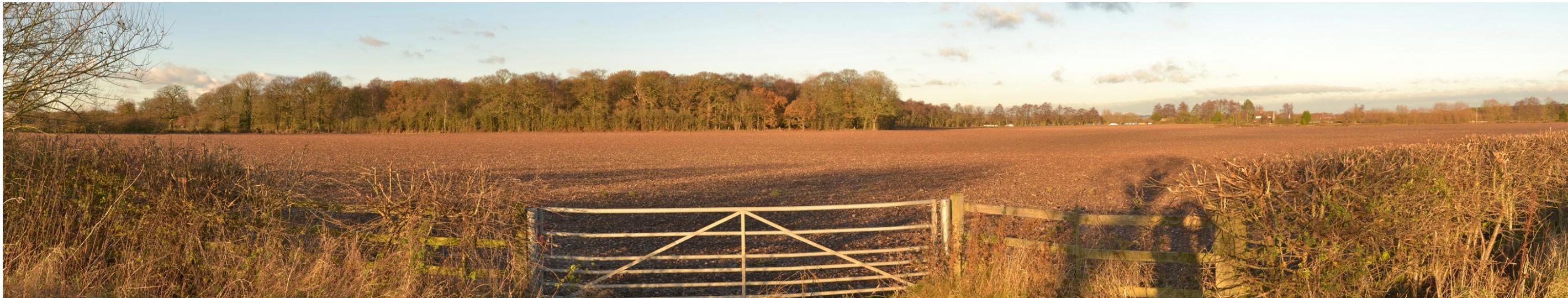


Figure 90: Viewpoint 360.4.006 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 89) are views of a mature hedgerow along Wood End Lane and the access gate to a field, allowing filtered views of a large arable field. In the middle ground and towards the background, views include Ravenshaw Wood, intervening layers of mature field boundary vegetation along the Trent and Mersey Canal and the roofline of Wood End Lock Cottage.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 90) is further screened by a hedgerow in the foreground. The presence of crops in the middle and background does not alter the view; however, belts of trees in the background are more prominent with their summer foliage, creating a greater contrast with the field texture.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 360.3.007: View north-east from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44, on Wood End Lane

The viewpoint is representative of the views experienced by recreational users on PRoW Alrewas footpath 44. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 91: Viewpoint 360.3.007 – winter view. Date taken: 5 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 92: Viewpoint 360.3.007 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A large arable field with woodland edge to the right and a hedgerow with trees to the left form the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 91). In the middle ground, views include a woodland belt along the Trent and Mersey Canal, Fradley Wood to the north-east and the upper sections of warehouses, with rooflines. Views of the background are screened by landscape elements in the middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 92) remains largely the same as in winter; however, the dense structure of trees in the middle ground almost entirely obscures the upper sections of the warehouses in the background. The denser summer foliage also contributes to sense of enclosure in the view and a strongly defined horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 361.2.001: View south from Alrewas Hayes

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the PROW Alrewas footpath 0.254 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because of the proximity of location and the similar angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of mature belt of trees with shrubs or mature solitary trees.

Figure 93: Viewpoint 361.2.001– winter view. Date taken: 7 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 94: Viewpoint 361.2.001– summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 93) is a rough mown track between a young woodland plantation and an adjoining agricultural field. The middle ground includes a woodland belt, and other woodland, forming the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 94) is screened by agricultural crops and the dense foliage of the woodland areas.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 361.2.002: View south-west from Cranberry residence near Fradley Junction**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

The foreground is likely to comprise mature trees surrounding the Cranberry residence and a mature hedgerow bounding the field. Views of the middle ground are likely to be filtered, and comprise a large scale and irregularly shaped field surrounded by woodland blocks, hedgerows and individual mature trees. Views of the background are likely to be screened by foreground and middle ground vegetation and by larger woodland blocks and belts along the Trent and Mersey Canal.

### **Summer**

In summer, the denser canopies of woodland and hedgerows in full leaf are likely to provide a greater degree of screening.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

### Viewpoint 361.3.003: View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44, adjoining Trent and Mersey Canal

The viewpoint is representative of that experienced by recreational users on PRoW Alrewas footpath 44. These images are taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 95: Viewpoint 361.3.003 – winter view. Date taken: 6 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 96: Viewpoint 361.3.003 – summer view. Date taken: 15 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



#### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 95) comprises a large arable field surrounded by a woodland belt and hedgerows. The middle ground includes views of tree belts associated with Fradley Wood and the edge of the Trent and Mersey Canal, single mature trees, and hedgerow with trees. In the background is a belt of trees along Woodend Lane, Big Lyntus woodland in the centre, and Little Lyntus to the left, all of which screen further background views.

#### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 96) remains largely the same as winter due to the open character of the foreground. Woodland belts in the middle ground and background are more prominent, however, this does not affect overall visibility within the view.

#### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 362.2.001: View north from Black Slough Farm on Wood End Lane

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

The foreground is likely to be dominated by agricultural buildings within the boundary of the property, including garden vegetation. These buildings are likely to completely screen views due to their size. The main farmhouse faces Wood End Lane. Views to the middle ground are likely to be blocked by agricultural buildings, similar to those of the. Views to the background, where available, are likely to include the large woodland blocks of Ravenshaw, Slaish and Black Slough woods.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter, as woodland areas form similarly dense screens during both seasons.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 362.3.002: View north from the PRoW Kings Bromley footpath o.392, near Tomhay Wood

The viewpoint is representative of that experienced by recreational users on PRoW Kings Bromley footpath o.392. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north.

Figure 97: Viewpoint 362.3.002 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 98: Viewpoint 362.3.002 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 97) is a large grazed field bisected by a track with a verge of scrub land either side. In the middle ground, views are of intervening layers of mature trees and woodland blocks, including Black Slough Wood. In the background are National Grid overhead power lines above a wooded horizon. Further views of the background are blocked by intervening layers of mature trees.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 98) remains largely the same as winter. The presence of denser summer foliage associated with woodland in the background does not change views into wider landscape significantly.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 362.2.003: View east from residence (Birch Ridings) on Wood End Lane near Vicar's Coppice**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Views of the foreground are likely to be of vegetation, which is likely to wholly or partially screen wider views. The residence is a two storey building set back from the main road and surrounded by dense woodland to the west and north. A complex of larger working agricultural buildings surrounds the property to the north-east. To the east of the property there are several small garden trees and dense hedgerows of adjacent field boundaries. Views of the middle ground are likely to be available across the mosaic of semi-enclosed small to medium scale fields and woodland blocks from the upper extents of the property. Views of the background are likely to be screened by woodland blocks, such as Tomhay Wood, Black Slough and Slaish.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as winter as the density of the woodland blocks is not expected to change substantially between the seasons.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 363.2.001: View south-east from Wood End Common Barn**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

Views of the foreground views are likely to comprise low level garden vegetation beyond which the surrounding agricultural fields with associated hedgerow field boundaries are likely to be visible. The farmhouse of Woodend Common Barn is located directly to the south-east of several large scale working agricultural buildings. There is limited vegetation cover within or on the boundaries of the property. A small regular block of woodland is located to the north-west. Views of the middle ground are likely to be available, comprising mature tree and woodland belts associated with the route of the Trent and Mersey Canal (including Ravenshaw Wood and Brokendown Wood). The background of the view is likely to be screened by the middle ground vegetation.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as winter due to the dense screen provided by trees and woodland in the middle ground and background both in winter and in summer.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 364.2.001: View north-east from Hanch Hall Farm adjoining B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the presence of agricultural buildings, garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storey. Views of the middle ground from the upper storey level will potentially include the existing WCML and associated overhead line equipment on the embankment.

Figure 99: Viewpoint 364.2.001 – winter view. Date taken: 23 November 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 100: Viewpoint 364.2.001 – summer view. Date taken: 31 October 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Medium scale grazed fields with mature field boundary vegetation form the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 99). These views are partially screened by surrounding agricultural buildings to the north-east. In the middle ground are mature trees and National Grid overhead power lines. Partial views of the nursery adjoining Shaw Lane are also available. The background is mainly screened by vegetation and features associated with the middle ground (particularly the existing railway).

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 100) remains similar to winter, as the view is screened primarily by agricultural buildings. Views are further screened by garden vegetation within the property boundary and along the existing WCML.

### Night-time

At night this area is largely unlit. There is some limited low level lighting at Kings Bromley Wharf; however, this will not be visible from this viewpoint.

## Viewpoint 364.2.002: View north-west from The Elms on Shaw Lane, close to the junction with the B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Shaw Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storey. Views from the ground floor level of the residence are likely to be screened to the west and south-west by mature garden trees and hedgerow along Shaw Lane.

Figure 101: Viewpoint 364.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 102: Viewpoint 364.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 101), are roadside hedgerows and extensive areas of poly tunnels. In middle ground and background are some individual mature hedgerow trees and occasional blocks of woodland set within the rolling landscape.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 102) is largely filtered by roadside hedgerows and single mature trees within the boundaries of the property.

### Night-time

At night, this area is largely unlit. There is some limited low level lighting at Kings Bromley Wharf; however, this will not be visible from this viewpoint. There is also some lighting at the nearby Hanch Hall, however, this is generally well screened by surrounding mature trees.

## Viewpoint 364.4.008: View north from the bridge on the A515 Lichfield Road

The viewpoint is representative of that seen by vehicular users on the A515 Lichfield Road. These images are taken from this lane looking north.

Figure 103: Viewpoint 364.4.008 – winter view. Date taken: 15 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 104: Viewpoint 364.4.008 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

To the left of the foreground is a view of the WCML (illustrated in Figure 103), including the railway track and associated overhead line equipment in a cutting with security fencing on top. The centre of the foreground is focused on a group of mature trees and an arable field beyond. To the right, the foreground includes the A515 Lichfield Road and associated verges and traffic barriers. In the middle ground, views are of an arable field, railway track and woodland belts, including the Vicar's Coppice, which define the background. National Grid overhead power lines are just visible in the far background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 104) remains largely the same as winter; however, denser foreground vegetation under summer foliage cover provides some additional screening to a narrow section of panorama. Trees and woodland belts in the middle ground and background are also more prominent.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 365.2.001: View south from Wharf Farm, off the A515 Lichfield Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A515 Lichfield Road adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 105: Viewpoint 365.2.001– winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 106: Viewpoint 365.2.001– summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Views of the foreground (illustrated in Figure 105) comprise mature field boundary vegetation including trees adjacent to Wharf Farm. The middle ground comprises extensive areas of arable fields, bordered by dense, continuous hedgerows with trees. Woodland blocks including Slaish and Black sloughs can be seen in the middle ground. Views of the background are screened by the woodland belts and blocks in the middle ground to the left of the view.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 106) remains largely the same as in winter as the density of the woodland blocks located in the background does not vary considerably between seasons.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 365.3.002: View south-west from Kings Bromley Marina, off the A515 Lichfield Road

The viewpoint is representative of the view experienced by vehicular users on the access road to Kings Bromley Marina. These images are taken from this access road looking south-west.

Figure 107: Viewpoint 365.3.002 – winter view. Date taken: 12 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 108: Viewpoint 365.3.002 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views are of a timber fence, and mature trees within a hedgerow (illustrated in Figure 107). To the left of the foreground, a footpath running around the marina is visible. The centre of the foreground features boats in the marina, a wide grassed verge and young trees. In the middle ground, views comprise of the marina and surrounding vegetation with mature trees. In the background, views are of the woodland belt that largely blocks further views. Visible above the woodland belt are National Grid overhead power lines

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 108) is largely filtered by vegetation around the marina, which provides a partial screen to the boating areas. In the background, the woodland belt forms a more strongly defined horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 365.2.003: View south-west from residences on the A515 Lichfield Road, including Rileyhill Farm, Rose Cottage and Pool Cottage

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A515 Tewnals Lane adjacent to the residential receptors and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptors. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the receptors because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptors are presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from upper storeys.

Figure 109: Viewpoint 365.2.003 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 110: Viewpoint 365.2.003 – summer view. Date taken: 11 July 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (as shown in Figure 109) comprises mature trees and hedgerows located on both sides of a wide grass verge. Views are channelled along the A515 Lichfield Road. Partial and filtered views of buildings within Rileyhill (Bromley Hayes Garden Centre) and the adjoining field are available above the roadside hedgerow with mature trees. Views of the middle ground centre on Tewnals Lane and associated vegetation; filtered views of Common Farm are available from this location. The background includes views of a National Grid overhead power line and mature woodland blocks, which are screened by mature trees and hedgerow along the road.

### Summer

In summer, the view (shown in Figure 110) in the foreground is more screened by roadside vegetation with dense summer foliage. The density of mature vegetation located in the background is such that the screening effect does not alter greatly between summer and winter.

## Viewpoint 365.2.004: View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Shaw Lane Farm and Shaw House

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Tuppenhurst Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 111: Viewpoint 365.2.004 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 112: Viewpoint 365.2.004 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 111) are of a hedgerow bordering onto a large arable field. In the middle ground, views comprise mature vegetation including trees; also in view are a raised bridge on an embankment, horticultural production tunnels and the existing WCML (including overhead line equipment). In the background, views are generally screened by middle ground vegetation, comprising woodland blocks and belts along WCML.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 112) remains largely the same as in winter due to the open character. However, the belts of trees in the background and wheat crops are more prominent.

### Night-time

At night, this area is largely unlit. There is some lighting associated with the nearby Hanch Hall; however, this is generally well screened by surrounding mature trees.

## Viewpoint 365.4.005: View south-west from the A515 Lichfield Road

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on A515 Tewnals Lane. These images are taken from this lane looking south-west.

Figure 113: Viewpoint 365.4.005 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 114: Viewpoint 365.4.005 – summer view. Date taken: 19 June 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 113) is characterised by channelled views of the A515 Lichfield Road corridor, with native hedgerows on both side of the road, and occasional mature trees. Filtered views of the foreground can be seen through the roadside vegetation and over a hedgerow onto arable fields. Filtered views to the middle ground include a field and boundary vegetation, and woodland blocks and belts in the background, which screen further views. Views to the background are not available due to the presence of mature woodland blocks in the middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 114) is further screened by the roadside hedgerows and mature trees in the foreground, which contribute to the degree of screening of views to the middle and background.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 366.2.001: View north-east from 'Newtown' located on the B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B5014 Lichfield Road, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 115: Viewpoint 366.2.001– winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 116: Viewpoint 366.2.001– summer view. Date taken: 10 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 115) are of a mature hedgerow along the B5014, Lichfield Road, Handsacre. Filtered views to the middle ground include mature trees on either side of the road, and a grassed verge to the left of the view. In the background, views are generally screened by intervening landscape elements in the foreground and middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 116) remains largely the same as winter, despite roadside hedgerows and associated hedgerow trees providing slightly more screening with their summer foliage.

### Night-time

At night, the landscape in this area is largely unlit. From this viewpoint there will be some limited, oblique views to the urban lighting associated with the edge of Handsacre; however, this will be seen in the background and will be limited to the effects of skylight.

## Viewpoint 366.2.002: View north-east from Barn Farm (north-east of Longdon Green)

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the PROW Longdon 0.394 (viewpoint 366.3.008) adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of agricultural buildings and garden vegetation.

Figure 117: Viewpoint 366.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 118: Viewpoint 366.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 117) is characterised by field boundary vegetation and mature hedgerow with trees and ruderal vegetation, which are visible through a hedgerow gap. In the middle ground, views comprise mature field boundary vegetation, woodland belts, agricultural buildings associated with Barn Farm, and National Grid overhead power lines. Views of the background are mainly screened by middle ground vegetation although the distant horizon is visible above some of this vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 118) is further screened by denser hedgerows and tree canopies in the foreground. Vegetation in the background is more prominent.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 366.2.003: View north-east from Hill Top Farm, adjacent PRoW Longdon 29

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the PRoW Longdon 29 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from upper storey windows.

Figure 119: Viewpoint 366.2.003 – winter view. Date taken: 10 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 120: Viewpoint 366.2.003 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 119) are of a small scale roughly grazed field, enclosed by continuous and dense hedgerow with occasional trees to the left, and a brick wall adjacent to buildings associated with Hill Top Farm to the right. The landform slopes gently away from the viewpoint in the foreground and middle ground into a broad shallow slope that gives the effect of a broad shallow valley. In the middle ground, views include a mosaic of agricultural fields, with field boundaries consisting of hedgerows, hedgerows with trees, or tree belts of varying length. Views to the background are available across the gently undulating valley and include woodland and tree belts and the upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines. Filtered and partial views of horticultural production tunnels are also visible in the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 120) is largely screened by trees and woodland blocks under more dense summer foliage, creating greater contrast in the landscape and highlighting the pattern and scale of the landscape in this area.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 366.3.004: View north-east from crossing of PRoW's Longdon footpath 31 and 33, near Lysways Hall

The viewpoint is representative of the view experienced by recreational users on PRoW's Longdon footpath 31 and 33. These images are taken from the junction of the PRoWs looking north-east.

Figure 121: Viewpoint 366.3.004 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 122: Viewpoint 366.3.004 – summer view. Date taken: August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground, views (illustrated in Figure 121) are of a small grazed field with a single mature tree to the left and a section of trees lining the ditch in the foreground. Intervening layers of vegetation across gently sloping landform form the middle ground. Both the middle and background include views of National Grid overhead power lines. In the background, views are available to the raised sides of the valley and distant ridge line above the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 122) is almost entirely obscured by individual mature trees, which are more prominent with their summer foliage, providing additional screening. In the middle ground and background the increased density of the trees and woodland forms a more strongly defined horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 366.2.007: View north-east from residences adjoining Hanch Hall, B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 123: Viewpoint 366.2.007– winter view. Date taken: 7 December 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 124: Viewpoint 366.2.007– summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Views of the foreground (illustrated in Figure 123) include a large scale arable field with hedgerows and mature trees along its boundaries. Views to the middle ground are filtered and include mature vegetation with trees along B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre. Extensive poly-tunnels are evident in the middle ground, as are the overhead line equipment associated with the existing WCML. Landscape elements in the middle ground generally screen background views. Partial views of the background show the upper sections of the canopies of woodland blocks located further north.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 124) is further screened by roadside vegetation along B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre. In the background, hedgerow and tree belts under summer foliage cover overlap and form more prominent features in the view.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 366.3.008: View north-east from the PRoW Longdon 0.394, close to Barn Farm

The image is representative of the view experienced by users of PRoW Longdon 0.394. (Note that the image has also been used as a proxy for viewpoint 366.2.002, which is adjacent and for which a publically accessible location was not available).

Figure 125: Viewpoint 366.3.008 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 126: Viewpoint 366.3.008 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 125) is of an initially sloping landform across agricultural land, with a group of mature trees and hedgerows in the foreground. The middle ground comprises semi-mature field boundary vegetation. The background of the view is the valley, mainly comprising intervening layers of vegetation and a distant ridgeline. The background also includes National Grid overhead power lines.

### Summer

In summer, the view (shown in Figure 126) remains largely the same as in winter due to the open character of the landscape; however, the texture and colour of the landscape in the view associated with summer foliage is more evident.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 367.2.001: View south-west from Ashton Hayes Farm/Ashton Hayes, off Tuppenhurst Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Tuppenhurst Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 127: Viewpoint 367.2.001– winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 128: Viewpoint 367.2.001– summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Forming the foreground of view (illustrated in Figure 127) is a small scale grazed field near Ashton Hayes Farm. This view includes the infrastructure and low embankment of the existing WCML (including security palisade fencing). Mature garden vegetation with trees, an adjacent agricultural building and agricultural equipment around the property, limit views from the property. Middle ground landscape elements include the railway, fields and intervening layers of vegetation with single mature trees. Views to the background are screened by landscape elements in the middle ground; however, the upper extents of National Grid overhead power lines are visible in the far distance.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 128) is similar to the view in winter. However, the more dense foliage structure of hedgerows, trees and woodland blocks does provide a small increase in the degree of screening of the view.

### Night-time

At night, the landscape in this area is largely unlit. From this viewpoint there will be some limited, oblique views to the urban lighting associated with the edge of Handsacre; however, this will be seen in the background and limited to the effects of skylight.

## Viewpoint 367.2.002: View south-west from Westview Cottages, Tuppenhurst Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Tuppenhurst Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 129: Viewpoint 367.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 11 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 130: Viewpoint 367.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A small to medium scale grazed field can be seen beyond the foreground roadside hedgerow (illustrated in Figure 129). A small scale working agricultural building is located to the left in the foreground. The middle ground comprises a mature woodland belt that is located alongside the route of a small stream/drain, and the boundary of an adjoining grazed field. Background elements cannot be seen due to screening by the mature woodland belt in the middle ground. The exception to this is the plume of steam that marks the location of Rugeley Power Station.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 130) is similar to winter due to the open character. However, the denser structure of hedgerows and woodland belts reduces the extent of visibility. Belts of trees in the background are more prominent.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 367.4.003: View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Shaw House

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by vehicular users on Tuppenhurst Lane. These images are taken from this lane looking south-west.

Figure 131: Viewpoint 367.4.003 – winter view. Date taken: 11 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 132: Viewpoint 367.4.003 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

The foreground (illustrated in Figure 131) comprises an open area of arable land, bounded by a fragmented remnant hedgerow with occasional mature hedgerow trees. Open views are available across the field to the middle and background. To the far left of the view, a newly constructed road bridge with associated planting crosses the WCML. In middle ground, the presence of the WCML is indicated by regularly spaced gantries of the overhead line equipment and security palisade fencing, which are partially screened by small clumps of trees and woodland and foreground vegetation. Ashton Hays Farm and surrounding garden vegetation can be seen to the right of the view. National Grid overhead power lines are visible to the right of the view in the foreground and middle ground. In the background, trees and woodland combine to form a wooded, but low level, horizon with the cooling towers of Rugeley Power Station forming a prominent feature.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 132) is largely filtered by roadside vegetation. Belts of trees under summer foliage cover create a more defined wooded horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 367.2.005: View south-west from Shaw Barn, Shaw Lane

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

The foreground seen from the upper storeys is likely to comprise a mosaic of agricultural grazed and arable fields, with associated hedgerow field boundaries. Views from the ground floor level are likely to be completely screened. The residence is set within an area used for small scale grazing and more formal garden areas. To the west of the property there are young and mature individual and groups of trees, which are likely to largely screen views to the west from the lower extents of the property. The middle ground is likely to include mature field boundary vegetation with trees and National Grid overhead power lines. The background is likely to comprise woodland belts set within the agricultural landscape, with some views of the existing WCML (including overhead line equipment).

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to be further screened by garden vegetation and hedgerow with trees. Belts of trees in the background along Tuppenhurst Lane provide additional screening to the existing WCML.

### Night-time

Not required.

## **Viewpoint 368.2.001: View south-east from residences located along Chestnut Close, Handsacre**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### **Winter**

The foreground of the view is likely to comprise garden vegetation and hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. These elements are likely to provide some partial screening of views from the lower parts of the properties. From the upper floors, there are likely to be more extensive views. The middle ground is likely to include views of wooded horizons created by the network of woodland blocks that are present throughout the area. Views of the background are likely to include wooded horizons created by the network of woodland blocks that are present throughout the area.

### **Summer**

In summer, the view is likely to be largely filtered by both garden vegetation and hedgerow field boundaries as canopies of trees and shrubs are denser.

### **Night-time**

Not required.

## Viewpoint 368.3.002: View south-east from the PRoW footpath Armitage with Handsacre 20(b), near Fish Pond

The viewpoint is representative of the view experienced by recreational users on PRoW footpath Armitage with Handsacre 20(b). These images are taken from this PRoW looking south-east.

Figure 133: Viewpoint 368.3.002 – winter view. Date taken: 23 November 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 134: Viewpoint 368.3.002 – summer view. Date taken: 17 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

An extensive pasture forms the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 133). In the middle ground, views are filtered by residences along Handsacre Crescent and Hill Top View and intervening hedgerows. Intervening layers of vegetation in the middle ground partially screen views to the background, creating a wooded horizon.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 134) remains largely similar to the winter view due to the open character and lack of foreground vegetation. However, woodland belts and hedgerows in the middle and background become more prominent features with summer foliage. Trees and hedgerows around the edge of the nearby settlement partially screen views of residences in summer.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 368.3.003: View north-east from PRoW Longdon footpath 25, east of Longdon

The viewpoint is representative of the view seen by recreational users on PRoW Longdon footpath 25. These images are taken from this PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 135: Viewpoint 368.3.003 – winter view. Date taken: 7 December. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 136: Viewpoint 368.3.003 – summer view. Date taken: 11 August 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

In the foreground (illustrated in Figure 135) an arable field with a gently undulating landform is bisected by a mature hedgerow. To the right, a mature hedgerow borders an access track and mature trees. From this elevated location, expansive views into the shallow valley can be seen in the middle ground. These views are of fields, the WCML, and National Grid overhead power lines. In the background, views into the valley show a mosaic of arable and grazed fields that include layers of mature vegetation as well as Rugeley Power Station.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 136) is further screened by a mature hedgerow and scrub vegetation, which provide a greater degree of screening in the foreground. Denser canopies of trees in the middle and background reduce visibility across the landscape pattern of the valley.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 368.2.005: View south-east from residences on Hill Top View, Handsacre

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the residences at the edge of Handsacre adjacent to the receptor and is considered representative of the view from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be representative of the view because of the nearby location and similar angle of the view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 137: Viewpoint 368.2.005 – winter view. Date taken: 14 March 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 138: Viewpoint 368.2.005 – summer view. Date taken: 31 October 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Views of the foreground (illustrated in Figure 137) include mature garden vegetation, hedgerows with occasional trees, small to medium agricultural fields, and a broken line of hedgerow. In the middle ground, views comprise small to medium scale agricultural fields, which are predominantly grazed, with mature hedgerows. The background includes wooded horizons created by the network of woodland blocks that are present throughout the area and the mosaic of agricultural land. To the left in the background, the edge of Handsacre can be seen, as well as a line of National Grid overhead power lines.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 138) is largely filtered by garden vegetation with mature trees. Hedgerows alongside woodland belts in the middle ground and background are more prominent, creating a wooded horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 369.2.001: View south from residences on Bridge Road, Handsacre

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint.

### Winter

Views to the foreground are likely to include open arable fields seen beyond hedgerows. Mature field boundary vegetation with trees is likely to form the middle ground of the view. Also included in the middle ground is likely to be a hedgerow surrounding Hayes Meadow Primary School. The background is likely to comprise intervening layers of vegetation, and partial and filtered views of horticultural production tunnels. Upper sections of WCML infrastructure are probably visible to the left.

### Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain largely the same as in winter due to the lack of foreground vegetation. However, some additional screening is likely to be provided by denser canopies along the WCML and along the poly tunnels and Hayes Meadow Primary School.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 369.2.002: View south-west from residences on Tuppenhurst Lane near Dilborne

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Tuppenhurst Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered representative of the view from the identified receptor. The image location is likely to be representative of the view, because the view is taken from the same angle. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the presence of garden vegetation, roadside hedgerows, agricultural buildings and elevated views from the upper storeys.

Figure 139: Viewpoint 369.2.002 – winter view. Date taken: 10 January 2013. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 140: Viewpoint 369.2.002 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

A small equestrian paddock with buildings enclosed by post and rail fences, and a belt of mature hedgerow with occasional mature trees form the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 139). The middle and background is formed by a belt of woodland and scrub. Upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines (wooden t poles) are visible from this location (centre left).

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 140) remains largely the same as in winter. The belt of vegetation that forms part of the paddock enclosure forms a denser screen to the background.

### Night-time

Not required.

## Viewpoint 369.7.005: View south-west from the Trent and Mersey Canal near Tuppenhurst Farm

The viewpoint is representative of that experienced by recreational users on the Trent and Mersey Canal. These images are taken from the canal tow-path looking south-west.

Figure 141: Viewpoint 369.7.005 – winter view. Date taken: 12 December 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



Figure 142: Viewpoint 369.7.005 – summer view. Date taken: 9 August 2012. Nikon D3100 35mm lens (equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama).



### Winter

Vegetation along the Trent and Mersey Canal, with filtered views of a large grazed field, forms the foreground of the view (illustrated in Figure 141). Views to the middle ground are filtered by foreground vegetation and include single mature trees and views of a large grazed field. The landform gently rises away from the viewpoint location. Intervening layers of vegetation with mature trees, rooflines of buildings associated with Westfield Cottages and National Grid overhead power lines form the background.

### Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 142) is screened further by foreground vegetation along the canal. In the middle ground, single mature trees add to a screening effect, while in the background belts of woodland create a wooded horizon.

### Night-time

Not required.



# Part 3 – Assessment matrices

## 1 Landscape assessment matrix

- 1.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment findings for all the LCAs identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in Section LV-001-022.4 of this volume.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2026)	Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
Sandstone Outer Estatelands LCA	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Settled Farmlands LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Settled Heathlands LCA	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Terrace Alluvial Lowlands LCA	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

## 2 Visual assessment matrix

2.1.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment findings for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in LV-001-022.4 of this volume.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

Viewpoints	Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
347.2.002	View north-east from South Lodge, on the A51 Tamworth Road	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse
347.2.003	View north-east from 'All The Winds' on the A51 Tamworth Road	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible
347.4.007	View north-east from Lichfield Road, Whittington	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse
348.2.002	View north-west from Thimble Hall Cottage, Sandy Lane	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse
348.3.003	View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 17, Sandy Lane	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Negligible
348.3.007	View north from PRoW Whittington footpath 16 (crossing the playing course of Whittington Heath Golf Club)	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse
349.7.001	View north-east from Club House within Darnford Moors Golf Club	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible
349.2.002	View east from Tamworth Road near Jockey Rise	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse
349.7.003	View east from Darnford Bridge Farm and associated driving range	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible
349.2.004	View north-east from Marsh Farm	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse
349.2.005	View east from Whittington Hill Farm and Whittington Hill House, off Darnford Lane	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse
349.7.006	View east from the edge of Sport Fields near Darnford Bridge Farm	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible
349.4.008	View north-east from Darnford Lane east of Lichfield	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse
349.7.009	View east from Darnford Moors Golf Club	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible
349.4.010	View east from A51 Tamworth Road	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible
349.2.012	View east/south-east from junction of Darnford Lane with Gable Croft	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible
350.2.001	View west from Ellfield House, off Lichfield Road, Whittington	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse
350.2.002	View west from Huddlesford House (and farm), Huddlesford Lane	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse
350.3.005	View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 8 between Cappers Lane and Darnford Lane	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Minor adverse
350.4.006	View north-west from Darnford Lane near Ellfield Nurseries	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Minor adverse

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
350.3.007	View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 7, at Cappers Lane	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
351.2.001	View east/north-east from Fulfen Farm located between the A38 and Cappers Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
351.2.002	View north-east from Fulfen Cottages on Cappers Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
351.2.006	View north-east from Ivy Cottage on Broad Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse
351.4.004	View south-east from the A38 near crossing with WCML	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
352.2.001	View north-west from Brook House and Mill Farm on Cappers Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse
352.2.002	View north-west from Huddlesford junction near canalside residence	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
352.2.003	View north-west from Broad Lane near Barn Cottage	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
352.3.006	View west from Coventry Canal near Huddlesford Bridge	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
353.3.001	View north-east from the PRoW (junction between footpath references Streethay 3 and Streethay 2) near Streethay House Farm	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
353.3.003	View north from the PRoW Streethay footpath 1 near to the existing WCML.	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
353.2.005	View east from Manor House adjoining the A38	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse
353.2.008	View east from residences along Burton Old Road, Streethay	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
353.6.009	View north-east from the future employment development at Burton Old Road	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible		No further assessment required	No further assessment required
354.2.001	View west from Streethay Farm adjacent to the A38, Streethay	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
354.2.002	View west from Thatchmoor Farm	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
354.3.006	View west from King's Orchard Marina, east of the Coventry Canal, via Broad Lane, Huddlesford	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
354.6.003	View north-west from Streethay Wharf, Coventry Canal, adjacent to the A38	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
355.2.001	View north/north-east from Brownsfields Cottage	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
355.2.002	View north-east from Brownsfields Farm, Lichfield	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
355.3.003	View east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 7, to the east of Curborough House	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
356.6.001	View east from Nanscawen Road in South Fradley	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
356.2.002	View south-west from 'The Bungalow' adjoining Hilliard's Cross junction in South Fradley	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
356.4.004	View south-west from Hilliard's Cross bridge (A38 flyover)	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
356.4.005	View west from junction of Wood End Lane with Nanscawen Road	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
356.3.006	View west from PRoW Alrewas 31, at Wood End Lane	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
356.2.007	View west from Orchard Farm (situated to the north of the A38)	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
356.2.008	View west from Bears Hay Farm, south of the Coventry Canal and the A38	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
356.6.009	View north-east from the future employment development at Easthill Farm (Prologis Park Business Units)	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
357.2.001	View north-east from Highfields Bungalow	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
357.2.002	View north-east from Curborough House	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
357.2.003	View north-east from Curborough Farm	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
357.3.004	View north-east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 4, near Little Curborough	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
358.3.001	View south-west from the roundabout junction of Halifax Avenue and Halifax Close in Fradley South, adjacent to PRoW Alrewas 0.257	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
358.2.003	View south-west from Gorse Farm, Gorse Lane	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
358.6.004	View west from Depot adjoining Wood End Lane	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
358.4.005	View west from Wood End Lane junction with Gorse Lane	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
359.3.001	View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 0.256, near Fradley Wood	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
359.3.002	View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44 at its junction with Alrewas footpath 0.252 and 0.256, near Fradley Junction	Major adverse		Major adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
359.2.003	View south-west from Sandy Hill Farm near Hay End Lane	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
360.3.001	View north-east from the Trent and Mersey Canal, close to Wood End Lock Cottage	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Moderate adverse
360.2.002	View north-east from Wood End Farm/The Cottage, Wood End Lane	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
360.3.004	View north-east from the PRoW Curborough and Elmhurst footpath 13	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
360.4.006	Viewpoint 360.4.006: View north and east from Wood End Lane near Ravenshaw Wood	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
360.3.007	View north-east from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44, on Wood End Lane	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Moderate adverse
361.2.001	View south from Alrewas Hayes	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
361.2.002	View south-west from Cranberry residence near Fradley Junction	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
361.3.003	View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44, adjoining Trent and Mersey Canal	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse
362.2.001	View north from Black Slough Farm on Wood End Lane	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
362.3.002	View north from the PRoW Kings Bromley footpath 0.392, near Tomhay Wood	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
362.2.003	View east from residence (Birch Ridings) on Wood End Lane near Vicar's Coppice	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
363.2.001	View south-east from Wood End Common Barn	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
364.2.001	View north-east from Hanch Hall Farm adjoining B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
364.2.002	View north-west from 'The Elms' on Shaw Lane, close to the junction with the B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
364.4.008	View north from the A515 Lichfield Road bridge over the WCML	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
365.2.001	View south from Wharf Farm, off the A515 Lichfield Road	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
365.3.002	View south-west from Kings Bromley Marina, off the A515 Lichfield Road	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
365.2.003	View south-west from residences on the A515 Lichfield Road, including Rileyhill Farm, Rose Cottage and Pool Cottage	Negligible		Minor adverse	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
365.2.004	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Show Lane Farm and Shaw House	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse
365.4.005	View south-west from the A515 Lichfield Road	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
366.2.001	View north-east from 'Newtown' located on the B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
366.2.002	View north-east from Barn Farm (north-east of Longdon Green)	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
366.2.003	View north-east from Hill Top Farm, adjacent PRoW Longdon 29	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
366.3.004	View north-east from crossing of PRoW's Longdon footpath 31 and 33, near Lysways Hall	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
366.2.007	View north-east from residences adjoining Hanch Hall, B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Moderate adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
366.3.008	View north-east from the PRoW Longdon 0.394, close to Barn Farm	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible
367.2.001	View south-west from Ashton Hayes Farm/Ashton Hayes, off Tuppenhurst Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse		Major adverse	Moderate adverse

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
367.2.002	View south-west from Westview Cottages, Tuppenhurst Lane	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible
367.4.003	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Shaw House	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
367.2.005	View south-west from Shaw Barn, Shaw Lane	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
368.2.001	View south-east from residences located along Chestnut Close, Handsacre	Major adverse		Major adverse	Major adverse		Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
368.3.002	View south-east from the PRoW footpath Armitage with Handsacre 20(b), near Fish Pond	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
368.3.003	View north-east from PRoW Longdon footpath 25, east of Longdon	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
368.2.005	View south-east from residences on Hill Top View, Handsacre	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
369.2.001	View south from residences on Bridge Road, Handsacre	Major adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse
369.2.002	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Dilborne	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible		Negligible	Negligible
369.7.005	View south-west from the Trent and Mersey Canal near Tuppenhurst Farm	Minor adverse		Minor adverse	Minor adverse		Negligible	Negligible

# Part 4 – Schedule of non-significant effects

## 1 Temporary effects arising during construction

- 1.1.1 Due to the scale of the construction activities, works will be highly visible in many locations and will have the potential to give rise to significant effects that cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be reduced due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

### 1.2 Landscape assessment

- 1.2.1 Table 4 summarises the assessment for all of the LCAs identified within the study area that are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 4: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during construction

Landscape character area	Description of effect
Sandstone Outer Estatelands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Settled Farmlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Settled Heathlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Terrace Alluvial Lowlands LCA	Construction operations for both the Proposed Scheme and the Handsacre to Colwich scheme will affect a minor part of this LCA, with no loss of characteristic landscape elements. Therefore, the magnitude of change to landscape character is considered to be low. Assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, this will result in a minor adverse effect.

### 1.3 Visual assessment

- 1.3.1 Table 5 summarises the assessment for all of the representative viewpoints identified within the study area that are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter, in line with best practice guidance, to ensure a robust assessment. However, in some cases, visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation, if present in a view, will be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during construction

Viewpoint	Description of effect
347.2.003	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity will include the upper sections of cranes and works associated with realignment of the A51 Tamworth Road and the A51 Tamworth Road Overbridge located in the middle ground of the view. Views of these activities and those associated with construction of track and earthworks will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation and woodland blocks. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p> <p>At night, continuous lighting of the construction compound would be visible in the middle ground of the view. Whilst this lighting will be apparent in a previously unlit location, the views will be partially screened by garden vegetation and temporary storage stockpiles along the top of the cutting. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
349.7.001	<p>In winter, construction activity associated with the Cappers Lane viaduct and earthworks including embankments between Darnford Lane and the existing WCML, the Broad Lane underbridge and the Fulfen Wood Viaduct will be visible in the middle ground of the view, however views will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.</p> <p>The high magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
349.7.003	<p>In winter, views of construction activity associated with earthworks, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Darnford Lane Overbridge in the middle ground will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation and landform. Views of the upper sections of cranes constructing the Capper's Lane Viaduct will be almost entirely obscured by intervening landform, vegetation and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>

<b>Viewpoint</b>		<b>Description of effect</b>
349.7.006	View east from the edge of Sports Fields near Darnford Bridge Farm	In winter, the view of construction activity associated with the Darnford Lane Overbridge including the upper sections of cranes and earthworks in the middle ground will be almost entirely obscured by belt of vegetation surrounding sport fields. Additionally screening provided by raised landform and field enclosure will almost entirely screen views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.
349.7.009	View east from Darnford Moors Golf Club	In winter, the view of the upper sections of cranes constructing the Cappers Lane viaduct, earthworks associated with embankments between Darnford Lane and the existing WCML, the Darnford Lane overbridge, the Fulfen Wood viaduct and the Broad Lane underbridge in the middle ground will be viewed as one of a series of components in the view on raised landform. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.  The high magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
349.4.010	View east from A51 Tamworth Road	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Cappers Lane viaduct, the Fulfen Wood viaduct, the Broad Lane underbridge will be visible in the middle ground and background of the view and are considered to be one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view, which includes National Grid overhead power lines. Views of the Streethay Railhead will be almost entirely obscured by intervening landform, vegetation and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
349.7.001	View north-east from Club House within Darnford Moors Golf Club	In winter, the view of the upper sections of cranes constructing the Cappers Lane viaduct, earthworks associated with embankments between Darnford Lane and the existing WCML, the Darnford Lane overbridge, the Fulfen Wood viaduct and the Broad Lane underbridge in the middle ground will be viewed as one of a series of components in the view on raised landform. Views of material stockpile areas and satellite compounds near the Fulfen Wood viaduct will be filtered from this location. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.  The high magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
353.6.009	View north-east from the future employment development at Burton Old Road	In winter, assuming the completion of the Land at Burton Old Road views of the construction activity and the upper sections of cranes constructing the Streethay Viaduct and Fulfen Wood Rail Viaduct will be filtered in the background. The embankments will be almost entirely obscured by intervening built form and vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.  The medium magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
354.2.002	View west from Thatchmoor Farm	In winter, the views of the Streethay viaduct and the Streethay Railhead alongside the upper sections of cranes will be filtered in the background and viewed as one of a series of components in the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
355.2.001	View north/north-east from Brownsfield Cottage	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Trent and Mersey Canal Viaduct, Curborough flyover, Pyford Brook Viaducts will be almost entirely obscured by overlapping field boundary vegetation, belts of trees and undulating landform. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
355.2.002	View north-east from Brownsfields Farm, Lichfield	In winter, the views of the construction activity in the background including earthworks and embankments will be filtered by intervening vegetation and gently undulating landform. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
356.2.002	View south-west from 'The Bungalow' adjoining Hilliard's Cross junction in South Fradley	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Streethay Railhead will be visible in the background of the view. Views of construction activities will be filtered by intervening field boundary vegetation and embankments of the A38. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
358.3.001	View south-west from the roundabout junction of Halifax Avenue and Halifax Close in Fradley South, adjacent to PRoW Alrewas 0.257	In winter, views of the upper sections of cranes associated with the Wood End Lane realignment, the Curborough flyover and the Trent and Mersey Canal Viaduct in the background will be almost entirely obscured by intervening built form of adjacent business park and belts of trees. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
359.2.003	View south-west from Sandy Hill Farm near Hay End Lane	In winter, views of construction activities will be screened by the Pool and Fradley Wood in the background. Views of the upper sections of cranes associated with the potential future HS2 phase extension to Manchester are likely to be available.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
360.3.004	View north-east from the PRoW Curborough and Elmhurst footpath 13	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Trent and Mersey Canal West Viaduct and Pyford Brook Viaducts will be filtered in the background by intervening landscape elements and undulating landform. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.

<b>Viewpoint</b>		<b>Description of effect</b>
361.2.001	View south from Alrewas Hayes	In winter, views of construction activity associated with the Trent and Mersey Canal, will be screened by intervening vegetation including woodland belts in the background. The views of potential construction activity associated with the future HS2 phase extension to Manchester are likely to be available from this location. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
365.2.003	View south-west from residences on the A515 Lichfield Road, including Rileyhill Farm, Rose Cottage and Pool Cottage	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the WCML tie-in – Harvey's Rough Viaduct and Bourne Brook Viaduct will be almost entirely obscured by vegetation along the A515 Lichfield Road and intervening woodland blocks in the background of the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.
366.3.004	View north-east from crossing of PRoW's Longdon footpath 31 and 33, near Lysways Hall	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the WCML Tie-in – Harvey's Rough Viaduct and embankments in the background will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation, landform and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
367.2.002	View south-west from Westview Cottages, Tuppenhurst Lane	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Harvey's Rough Viaduct and the junction of proposed section of the WCML with the existing WCML line comprising of cuttings and embankments will be filtered by intervening belt of trees in the middle ground. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
368.3.002	View south-east from the PRoW footpath Armitage with Handsacre 20(b), near Fish Pond	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Harvey's Rough Viaduct in the background will be filtered by intervening vegetation and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
368.3.003	View north-east from PRoW Longdon footpath 25, east of Longdon	In winter, the upper sections of the cranes constructing the Harvey's Rough Viaduct and junction of the existing WCML with the proposed section of the WCML in the background will be filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
368.2.005	View south-east from residences on Hill Top View, Handsacre	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Harvey's Rough Viaduct will be filtered by built form and intervening vegetation and the Trent and Mersey Canal in the middle ground. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
369.2.002	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Dilhorne	In winter, views of cranes constructing the Harvey's Rough Viaduct and the WCML junction will be filtered by intervening vegetation including tree belts in the background. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.
369.7.005	View south-west from the Trent and Mersey Canal near Tuppenhurst Farm	In winter, the upper extents of cranes constructing the Harvey's Rough Viaduct in the background will be filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.

## 2 Permanent effects arising during operation

### 2.1 Landscape assessment

2.1.1 Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 6: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during operation

Landscape character area	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
Sandstone Outer Estatelands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60, woodland within the LCA planted as mitigation of visual effects and as compensation for loss of woodland during construction will be fully mature. This will reduce the adverse visual effects associated with the introduced embankments and viaducts but also smaller elements of the scheme including overhead line equipment. Any residual effects on the LCA will be of low magnitude.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect in the summer of year 60.
Settled Farmlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Settled Heathlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60, the planting will have matured and will appear similar to woodland blocks present within the LCA. The presence of introduced embankments and slopes will appear less incongruous in the views. Maturing woodlands will reduce the appearance of the Curborough flyover and viaducts in comparison to operational year 15. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect in the summer of year 60.
Terrace Alluvial Lowlands LCA	The Proposed Scheme will pass through this LCA from north of Ashton Hays Farm to completion of the tie in between the Proposed Scheme and the existing WCML at Handsacre, largely on low embankment and at-grade. Landscape effects of the Proposed Scheme will include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- engineered landforms of low embankments running alongside the existing WCML and widening the influence of rail infrastructure in the agricultural landscape, though there will be little change in vegetation extent or pattern;</li> <li>- the introduction of new overhead line equipment and high speed trains on embankment, parallel to the existing rail corridor. The presence of high speed trains will reduce tranquillity; and</li> <li>- the introduction of noise fence barriers as a distinct linear feature, contrasting with the natural landscape.</li> </ul> Despite the proximity of the existing WCML, this section of the LCA will experience a further reduction in tranquillity due to the additional movements and noise of trains. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in a negligible effect in year 1 of operation	No further assessment required	No further assessment required

## 2.2 Visual assessment

2.2.1 Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 7: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during operation

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
347.2.002	View north-east from South Lodge, on the A51 Tamworth Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60, the further growth and maturity of the proposed planting will substantially screen the Proposed Scheme, therefore the magnitude of change will be minor.  The minor magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a reduction of effects to minor adverse.
347.2.003	View north-east from 'All The Winds' on the A51 Tamworth Road	There will be partial and limited views of the realignment of A51 Tamworth Road. Mitigation planting (likely to include seeding) will be in place, and although newly implemented, is likely to soften the appearance of the highway works. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
347.4.007	View north-east from Lichfield Road, Whittington	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15, proposed planting on embankments will be established screening the lower level elements of overhead line equipment and train movements in the middle ground and background of the view. The magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	Planting will have reached maturity, which will fully integrate the Scheme within the landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.
348.2.002	View north-west from Thimble Hall Cottage, Sandy Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In Year 15, the proposed planting located on the extensive area of environmental mitigation earthworks (between Lichfield Road, Whittington and the Wyrley and Essington Canal (disused)) will be established and will perform its intended screening function. The planting and mitigation works will also integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor effect.	Planting will have reached maturity, which will fully integrate the Scheme within the local landscape setting. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
348.3.003	View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 17, Sandy Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In Year 15 the planting to the east of the Proposed Scheme and along the environmental mitigation earth works and false cutting north of Lichfield Road, Whittington will be established, softening the appearance of the earthworks and partially integrating the new landform into the pattern of existing vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	Negligible
348.3.007	View north from PRoW Whittington footpath 16 (crossing the playing course of Whittington Heath Golf Club)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
349.7.001	View north-east from Club House within Darnford Moors Golf Club	In the vicinity of this location, the Proposed Scheme will be constructed on embankments and viaducts from Darnford Lane to the WCML However, the visibility of the Proposed Scheme will be largely obscured by intervening vegetation and rising ground, In Year 1 of operation the proposed mitigation planting will not be sufficiently established to provide visual screening. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer of operation year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer of operation year 60.
349.2.002	View east from A51 Tamworth Road near Jockey Rise	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In Year 15, the planting on the western slopes of the mitigation earthworks north of Lichfield Road, Whittington will be established. The view will change from year 1, as the planting softens the appearance of embankments partially integrates the route into the pattern of existing vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, the maturity of the planting will ensure that the Scheme is fully integrated within the landscape and views will be modified. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect in operation year 60.
349.7.003	View east from Darnford Bridge Farm and associated driving range	Views of the Proposed Scheme from this location will be largely screened by landform and vegetation, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible adverse effect	There will be no change to the assessment in summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
349.2.004	View north-east from Marsh Farm, Darnford Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60 of operation, the maturity of the proposed planting will substantially screen the Proposed Scheme reducing effects to low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a reduction of effects to minor adverse.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
349.2.005	View east from Whittington Hill Farm and Whittington Hill House, off Darnford Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
349.7.006	View east from the edge of Sport Fields near Darnford Bridge Farm	Views of the Proposed Scheme from this location will be largely screened by landform and vegetation, resulting in a low magnitude of change.  The low magnitude of change assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 60.
349.4.008	View north-east from Darnford Lane east of Lichfield	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By Year 15, mitigation planting will have matured sufficiently to provide visual screening to the lower elements of both overhead line equipment and train movements, although, the scale of the engineered features will remain discernible. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, the maturity of the planting will have integrated the Proposed Scheme within the landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.
349.7.009	View east from Darnford Moors Golf Club	The Proposed Scheme will be constructed on embankments and viaducts north of Darnford Lane, with Cappers Lane viaduct visible in the middle ground of this view, beyond intervening vegetation on the golf course and along a disused canal, severing views to the rural background. Although mitigation planting is proposed, this will not be sufficiently established to provide visual screening in the first year. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.  The medium magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in summer.	In Year 15, the planting along the Proposed Scheme will be maturing, softening the appearance of the embankments and viaduct and partially integrating the Proposed Scheme into the pattern of existing vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
349.4.010	View east from Tamworth Road	The Proposed Scheme will be visible in the background of the view, elevated on embankments and viaducts as the route crosses Cappers Lane, Broad Lane and the WCML. However, these will be seen at a distance beyond the A38 dual carriageway and an overhead power line, and be partially filtered by existing field boundary vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	In operation year 15, the planting along the Proposed Scheme will be maturing, softening the appearance of the embankments and viaduct and partially integrating the Proposed Scheme into the pattern of existing vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 60.
349.2.012	View east/south-east from junction of Darnford Lane with Gable Croft	Channelled, long distant views of the route in the middle ground will be visible. Lower elements of the Proposed Scheme will be screened by the environmental mitigation earthworks between Lichfield Road, Whittington and Darnford Lane, although the upper elements of overhead line equipment and trains will remain. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	In operation year 15, the planting located on the western side of the environmental mitigation earthworks will be established, softening the appearance of embankments and partially integrating the Proposed Scheme into the local landscape context. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 60.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
350.2.001	View west from Ellfield House, off Lichfield Road, Whittington	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
350.2.002	View west from Huddlesford House (and farm), Huddlesford Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, though overhead line equipment and train movements on Cappers Lane viaduct will remain visible, the maturity of the proposed planting will substantially screen trains and associated equipment on the approach embankments. Therefore the magnitude of change will be reduced to low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
350.3.005	View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 8 between Cappers Lane and Darnford Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, the planting on embankments east of the Proposed Scheme will have matured, reducing the appearance of the scale of the embankment and forming an effective screen to the majority of overhead line equipment and train movements. However, the linear nature of the embankment, running against the grain of the landform will remain noticeable in the local landscape context. Overhead line equipment and train movements on Cappers Lane viaduct will remain visible. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
350.4.006	View north-west from Darnford Lane near Ellfield Nurseries	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, the planting on embankments east of the route and on the approach to Darnford Lane overbridge will substantially integrate the scheme into the local landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
350.3.007	View north-west from PRoW Whittington footpath 7, at Cappers Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	In operation year 60, the planting on embankments east of the route and on the approach to Darnford Lane overbridge will substantially integrate the scheme into the local landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
351.2.001	View east/north-east from Fulfen Farm located between the A38 and Cappers Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, the planting along the Proposed Scheme will have matured, reducing the appearance of the scale of the embankments and will contribute to the integration of the route and structures into the existing landscape pattern and context. Overhead line equipment and train movements will be substantially screened, with the exception of the upper elements remaining visible across Cappers Lane viaduct, above noise fence barriers. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
351.2.002	View north-east from Fulfen Cottages on Cappers Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
351.2.006	View north-east from Ivy Cottage on Broad Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
351.4.004	View south-east from the A38 near crossing with WCML	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, the planting along the route will have matured, substantially screening embankments, train movements and the lower elements of overhead line equipment across this low lying landscape, helping to integrate the Proposed Scheme into the existing landscape pattern and context. However, Cappers Lane viaduct will remain visible with the upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movement seen above noise fence barriers. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
352.2.001	View north-west from Brook House and Mill Farm on Cappers Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
352.2.002	View north-west from Huddlesford junction near canal side residence	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
352.2.003	View north-west from Broad Lane near Barn Cottage	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting established on embankments as part of the Proposed Scheme will lessen their engineered appearance and also largely screen noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and train movements, assisting the route's integration into the local landscape. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
352.3.006	View west from Coventry Canal near Huddlesford Bridge	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting established on embankments as part of the Proposed Scheme will lessen their engineered appearance and also largely screen noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and train movements, assisting the route's integration into the local landscape. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
353.3.001	View north-east from the PRoW (junction between footpath references Streethay 3 and Streethay 2) near Streethay House Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, the planting along the embankments will have matured, resulting in greater integration of the Proposed Scheme into the local landscape. Although the upper extents of overhead line equipment will remain visible in the background of the view seen against buildings in Fradley Industrial Area, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
353.3.003	View east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 1 near to the existing WCML.	The Proposed Scheme will cross the landscape to the west of Fradley Industrial Area. Views of the route will largely be screened by a combination of intervening vegetation and rising ground in the middle ground of the view. Where narrow views are available between intervening vegetation, the Proposed Scheme will be seen against buildings in Fradley Industrial Area in the background. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	In operation year 15, the planting to the west of the Proposed Scheme will be established, softening the appearance of the route on embankment and integrating it into the pattern of existing vegetation. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
353.2.005	View east from The Manor House adjoining the A38	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
353.2.008	View east from residences along Burton Old Road, Streethay	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 15, the planting on the Proposed Scheme embankments will have matured, softening the appearance of the route across low lying land and helping to integrate it into the local landscape setting. Although some upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements will be on Fulfen Wood viaduct across the WCML. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In operation year 60, the maturity of the planting will have integrated the Proposed Scheme within the landscape. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
353.6.009	View north-east from the future employment development at Burton Old Road	In winter of Year 1 of operation, views of elements of the Proposed Scheme are likely to be almost entirely obscured by intervening vegetation. Some filtered views of the Streethay viaduct and Fulfen Wood viaduct might be available. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
354.2.001	View west from Streethay Farm adjacent to the A38, Streethay	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
354.2.002	View west from Thatchmoor Farm	The embankment, noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and train movements on Streethay viaduct will be visible in the background, seen beyond layers of intervening vegetation.  The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
354.3.006	View west from King's Orchard Marina, Coventry Canal, via Broad Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60 of operation, plant growth will screen views to embankments, train movements and the lower extents of overhead line equipment, resulting in greater integration of the route into the landscape, reducing the magnitude of change to low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect
354.6.003	View north-west from Streethay Wharf on the Coventry Canal south of the A38	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
355.2.001	View north/north-east from Brownsfield Cottage	There will be partial views of elements of the Proposed Scheme, seen in the background beyond layers of intervening lane-side and field boundary vegetation, passing west of Fradley Industrial Area on embankment. Some train movements will be visible above hedgerows and at field entrances. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	In Year 15, the planting along the embankments west of the Proposed Scheme will be established, softening the appearance of the route and successfully integrating the Proposed Scheme into the pattern of the local landscape context. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer	
	Winter	Summer			
355.2.002	View north-east from Brownsfield Farm, Lichfield	<p>There will be partial views of elements of the Proposed Scheme, seen in the background beyond layers of intervening lane-side and field boundary vegetation, passing west of Fradley Industrial Area on embankment. Some train movements will be visible above hedgerows and at field entrances.</p> <p>The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>There will be no change to the assessment during summer.</p>	<p>In Year 15, the planting along the embankments west of the Proposed Scheme will be established, softening the appearance of the route and successfully integrating the Proposed Scheme into the pattern of the local landscape context. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	<p>There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.</p>
355.3.003	View east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 7, to the east of Curborough House	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
356.6.001	View east from Nanscawen Road in South Fradley	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will be established, reducing their engineered appearance and screening the lower elements of overhead line equipment and train movements. Although some visibility of overhead line equipment and trains will remain, the magnitude of will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.</p>
356.2.002	View south-west from 'The Bungalow' adjoining Hilliard's Cross junction in South Fradley	<p>There will be some views of Streethay Viaduct in the background of the view, crossing the South Staffordshire rail line and the A38 dual carriageway, seen in the context of Hilliard's Cross flyover and the highway and railway infrastructure. The viaduct will be seen beyond and above areas of intervening canalside and field boundary vegetation</p> <p>Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The limited visibility of the Proposed Scheme from this viewpoint will be further reduced in the summer of operation year 1 due to existing intervening vegetation being in full leaf. Therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible adverse effect</p>	<p>There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.</p>	<p>There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.</p>
356.4.004	View south-west from Hilliard's Cross bridge (A38 flyover)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
356.4.005	View west from junction of Wood End Lane with Nanscawen Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will be established, reducing their engineered appearance and screening the lower elements of overhead line equipment and train movements. Although some visibility of overhead line equipment and trains will remain, the magnitude of will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.</p>

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
356.3.006	View west from PRoW Alrewas 31, at Wood End Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will be established, reducing their engineered appearance and screening the lower elements of overhead line equipment and train movements. Although some visibility of overhead line equipment and trains will remain, the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
356.2.007	View west from Orchard Farm (situated to the north of the A38)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
356.2.008	View west from Bears Hay Farm, south of the Coventry Canal and close to the A38	There will be direct views from this location towards Streethay Viaduct crossing the South Staffordshire rail line and the A38 dual carriageway in middle ground of the view, partly screened by existing canalside and field boundary vegetation  These views will include some visibility of the Fulfen Wood embankment in the background of the view, crossing the low lying land between the WCML and Streethay. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	By operation year 60, planting will have matured and substantially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.
356.6.009	View south-west from the future employment development at Easthill Farm (Prologis Park Business Units)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will be established, reducing their engineered appearance and screening the lower elements of overhead line equipment and train movements. Although some visibility of overhead line equipment and trains will remain, the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
357.2.001	View north-east from Highfields Bungalow	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will have matured sufficiently to substantially screen views of the route including overhead line equipment and train movements, and of the visibility of traffic on the realigned Wood End Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	By operation year 60, planting will have matured and substantially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer	
	Winter	Summer			
357.2.002	View north-east from Curborough House	<p>Partial views of the Proposed Scheme on Curborough embankment and retaining structure will be visible in the background of the view, seen between woodland at Little Lyntus and Big Lyntus and over intervening field boundary vegetation, with Fradley Industrial Area also visible in the background. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>In operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will have matured sufficiently to substantially screen views of the route including overhead line equipment and train movements and of the visibility of traffic on the realigned Wood End Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
357.2.003	View north-east from Curborough Farm	<p>Partial views of the Proposed Scheme on Curborough embankment and retaining structure will be visible in the background of the view, seen between woodland at Little Lyntus and Big Lyntus and over intervening field boundary vegetation, with Fradley Industrial Area also visible in the background. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>In operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will have matured sufficiently to substantially screen views of the route including overhead line equipment and train movements and of the visibility of traffic on the realigned Wood End Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
357.3.004	View north-east from the PRoW Streethay footpath 4, near Little Curborough	<p>Partial views of the Proposed Scheme on Curborough embankment and retaining structure will be visible in the background of the view, seen between woodland at Little Lyntus and Big Lyntus and over intervening field boundary vegetation, with Fradley Industrial Area also visible in the background. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>In operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will have matured sufficiently to substantially screen views of the route including overhead line equipment and train movements and of the visibility of traffic on the realigned Wood End Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
358.3.001	View south-west from the roundabout junction of Halifax Avenue and Halifax Close in Fradley South, adjacent to PRoW Alrewas 0.257	<p>The visibility of the Proposed Scheme will be screened by the buildings in Fradley Industrial Area and by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
358.2.003	View south-west from Gorse Farm, Gorse Lane	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be visible in the middle ground on embankment, with the lower elements of overhead line equipment and train movements partially screened by intervening trees in Fradley Wood and by buildings in Fradley Industrial Area. Planting on the embankments will not be sufficiently established to perform a screening function. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>By operation year 15, planting will have matured and substantially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 60.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
358.6.004	View west from Depot adjoining Wood End Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, mitigation planting on the embankments of the Proposed Scheme will be established, reducing their engineered appearance and screening the lower elements of overhead line equipment and train movements. Although some visibility of overhead line equipment and trains will remain, the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 60.
358.4.005	View west from Wood End Lane junction with Gorse Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
359.3.001	View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 0.256, near Fradley Wood	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting established on the Proposed Scheme embankments, road realignment and woodland edges will have matured, providing additional screening to the route. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	By operation year 60, planting will have matured and substantially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.
359.3.002	View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44 at its junction with Alrewas footpath 0.252 and 0.256, near Fradley Junction	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting established on the Proposed Scheme embankments and at woodland edges will have matured, providing additional screening to the route. Although overhead line equipment and train movements will remain visible, the magnitude of change will reduce to low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
359.2.003	View south-west from Sandy Hill Farm near Hay End Lane	The visibility of the Proposed Scheme will be screened by buildings within the farmstead, along this section of the Trent and Mersey canal and by the tourist and boating facilities at Fradley Junction in the foreground and middle ground. Mature woodland adjoining the canal closes the view in the background. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
360.3.001	View north-east from the Trent and Mersey Canal, close to Wood End Lock Cottage	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
360.2.002	View north-east from Wood End Farm/The Cottage, Wood End Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
360.3.004	View north-east from the PRoW Curborough and Elmhurst footpath 13	<p>There Proposed Route will be visible in the background, on embankment and viaduct crossing the Trent and Mersey Canal and Pyford Brook seen beyond and between intervening field boundary vegetation and woodlands.</p> <p>The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>By operation year 15, planting will have matured and substantially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
360.4.006	View north from Wood End Lane near Ravenshaw Wood	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>In operation year 15, mitigation planting will be established, providing additional screening. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In Year 60 (summer), the mitigation planting will have matured, provide substantial of the Proposed Scheme and integrating the elements of the scheme into the local landscape setting. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
360.3.007	View north-east from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44, on Wood End Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
360.6.003	View north-east from Fullbrook Nursery, Watery Lane, Curborough	<p>The visibility of the Proposed Scheme crossing Trent and Mersey canal east of Wood End Lane will be largely screened by intervening roadside and field boundary hedgerows in the foreground and by hedgerows and woodland in the middle ground and background. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.</p> <p>The medium magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>By operational year 15, planting proposed as part of the Proposed Scheme will provide substantial screening of the route, integrating it into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
361.2.001	View south from Alrewas Hayes	<p>The visibility of the Proposed Scheme on the approach to the Trent and Mersey canal crossings will be largely screened by intervening woodland in the middle ground. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
361.2.002	View south-west from Cranberry residence near Fradley Junction	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
361.3.003	View south-west from the PRoW Alrewas footpath 44, adjoining Trent and Mersey Canal	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
362.2.001	View north from Black Slough Farm on Wood End Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting growth will be maturing to provide screening of the Proposed Scheme, although upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements will be visible in the middle ground from north of the Trent and Mersey canal to Bourne Brook viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, established mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible level of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
362.3.002	View north from the PRoW Kings Bromley footpath o.392, near Tomhay Wood	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting growth will be maturing to provide screening of the Proposed Scheme, although upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements will be visible in the middle ground from north of the Trent and Mersey canal to Bourne Brook viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, established mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible level of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
362.2.003	View east from residence (Birch Ridings) on Wood End Lane near Vicar's Coppice	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting growth will be maturing to provide screening of the Proposed Scheme from ground level views, although upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements will be visible in the middle ground from north of the Trent and Mersey canal to Bourne Brook viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, established mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible level of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
363.2.001	View south-east from Wood End Common Barn	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 15, mitigation planting on the Proposed Scheme embankments and to woodland edges will be maturing providing screening of overhead line equipment and train movements. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, established mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible level of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
364.2.001	View north-east from Hanch Hall Farm adjoining B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 15, the planting to the west of the Proposed Scheme, including extensive woodland blocks between the Proposed Scheme and the route of the existing WCML will be established, softening the engineered appearance of the embankment and screening the lower elements of overhead line equipment and trains movements, however the upper elements of overhead line equipment and trains will remain visible on Bourne Brook viaduct. The magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In Year 60, established mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible level of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
364.2.002	View north-east from 'The Elms' on Shaw Lane, close to the junction with the B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By operation year 15, planting established on the Proposed Scheme embankments, on severed agricultural land and to a road closure, will be maturing, reducing the magnitude of change to low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect	By operation year 60, established mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible level of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
364.4.008	View north from the WCML bridge over the A515 Lichfield Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60 the mitigation planting will be mature and provide substantial screening of the route, Although visibility of overhead line equipment and train movements will remain visible above the A515 Lichfield Road underbridge, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
365.2.001	View south from Wharf Farm, off the A515 Lichfield Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In operation year 60, mitigation planting will be mature providing screening of the Proposed Scheme as well as substantial integration into the local landscape setting. The magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
365.3.002	View south-west from Kings Bromley Marina, off the A515 Lichfield Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	In operation year 15, mitigation planting will have established sufficiently to provide, screening of much of the Proposed Scheme in the middle ground, including the A515 Lichfield Road overbridge. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
365.2.003	View south-west from residences on the A515 Lichfield Road, including Rileyhill Farm, Rose Cottage and Pool Cottage	The Proposed Scheme will be partially visible in the background of views, seen over and beyond layers of intervening roadside and field boundary vegetation. The magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	The limited visibility of the Proposed Scheme from this viewpoint will be further reduced in the summer of operation year 1 due to existing intervening vegetation being in full leaf. Therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible adverse effect	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
365.2.004	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Show Lane Farm and Shaw House	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2
365.4.005	View south-west from the A515 Lichfield Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	In operation year 60 mitigation planting will have matured, screening much of the Proposed Scheme on embankment north of the Trent and Mersey canal crossings. However, overhead line equipment and train movements will remain visible over the A515 Lichfield Road underbridge. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
366.2.001	View north-east from 'Newtown' located on the B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2
366.2.002	View north-east from Barn Farm (north-east of Longdon Green)	There will be partial views to the Proposed Scheme in the middle ground of the view on embankment and viaduct at Harvey's Rough, with the route seen beyond and above layers of intervening field boundary vegetation.  The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	By operation year 60, matured mitigation planting will provide screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
366.2.003	View north-east from Hill Top Farm, adjacent PRoW Longdon 29	The Proposed Scheme will be visible on embankment and viaduct at Harvey's Rough in the middle ground, though filtered by intervening layers of field boundary vegetation and hedgerow trees.  The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	By operation year 60, matured mitigation planting will provide screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
366.3.004	View north-east from crossing of PRoW's Longdon footpath 31 and 33, near Lysways Hall	The Proposed Scheme will be visible in the background of the view, on embankment and viaduct from Harvey's Rough Viaduct north to the tie-in with the WCML, seen above and beyond layers of field boundary vegetation and hedgerow trees in the middle ground. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
366.2.007	View north-east from residences adjoining Hanch Hall, B5014 Lichfield Road, Handsacre	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	In operation year 15, mitigation planting will be established and providing a visual screen to the lower elements of the Proposed Scheme including overhead line equipment and train movements. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	By operation year 60, matured mitigation planting will provide screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
366.3.008	View north-east from the PRoW Longdon 0.394, close to Barn Farm	There will be partial views to the Proposed Scheme in the middle ground of the view on embankment and viaduct at Harvey's Rough, with the route seen beyond and above layers of intervening field boundary vegetation. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	By operation year 60, matured mitigation planting will provide screening of the Proposed Scheme, integrating the route into the local landscape context. The magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
367.2.001	View south-west from Ashton Hayes Farm/Ashton Hayes, off Tuppenhurst Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2
367.2.002	View south-west from Westview Cottages, Tuppenhurst Lane	The Proposed Scheme will be visible in the middle ground on embankment north of Ashton Hayes Farm, on the approach to the tie-in with the existing WCML. Overhead line equipment and train movements will be visible, in addition to those on the WCML, though partially screened by intervening roadside hedgerows and field boundary vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	By operation year 15, mitigation planting west of the Proposed Scheme will be established, screening the visibility of lower elements of the overhead line equipment and train movements. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
367.4.003	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Shaw House	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2

Viewpoint		Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Summer		
367.2.005	View south-west from Shaw Barn, Shaw Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	By operation year 15, mitigation planting will be established, screening the visibility of lower elements of the Proposed Scheme at Harvey's Rough, seen in the middle ground, east of the WCML. Therefore, although some visibility of the upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements will remain, seen over and beyond intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
368.2.001	View south-east from residences located along Chestnut Close, Handsacre	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	In operation year 60, mitigation planting west of the WCML will be established to provide screening of lower elements of the overhead line equipment and train movements, including those on the WCML, west of the Proposed Scheme. This will result in a low magnitude of change.  The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
368.3.002	View south-east from the PRoW footpath Armitage with Handsacre 20(b), near Fish Pond	The Proposed Scheme, north of Harvey's Rough at the tie-in with the WCML will be visible in the middle ground, largely screened by intervening landform and field boundary hedgerows. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
368.3.003	View north-east from PRoW Longdon footpath 25, east of Longdon	The background of views from this location will include the Proposed Scheme at the WCML tie in and on Harvey's Rough Viaduct.  Intervening field boundary vegetation in the middle ground and foreground will form a partial screen to the Proposed Scheme, though there will be some visibility of the upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements on elevated sections of the route. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	During the summer of operation year 1, the leafing out of intervening field boundary vegetation will reduce the magnitude of change to negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer	
	Winter	Summer			
368.2.005	View south-east from residences on Hill Top View, Handsacre	<p>The background of views from this location will include the Proposed Scheme at the WCML tie in and on viaduct at Harvey's Rough.</p> <p>Intervening residential development and field boundary vegetation in the foreground and middle ground will largely screen the visibility of the Proposed Scheme in the middle ground, though there will be some visibility of the upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements on elevated sections of the route. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>During the summer of operation year 1, the leafing out of intervening field boundary vegetation will reduce the magnitude of change to negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
369.2.001	View south from residences on Bridge Road, Handsacre	<p>In operation year 1, existing field boundary and garden vegetation will provide screening of lower elements of the overhead line equipment and train movements seen at the tie-in with the WCML in the middle ground and background. This will result in a low magnitude of change.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.
369.2.002	View south-west from Tuppenhurst Lane near Dilhorne	<p>The visibility of the Proposed Scheme in the middle ground will be largely screened by intervening canalside and field boundary vegetation and landform. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 15.	There will be no change to the assessment in operation year 60.
369.7.005	View south-west from the Trent and Mersey Canal near Tuppenhurst Farm	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be visible in the middle ground on viaduct and embankment at Harvey's Rough viaduct on the approach to the tie-in with the WCML. The visibility of the route will be largely screened by intervening canalside, roadside and field boundary vegetation, though there will be glimpses of the upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements in the background of the view on elevated sections at Harvey's Rough. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment during summer.	<p>In Year 15 (summer), mitigation planting will be established, largely screening the visibility of the Proposed Scheme, though some visibility of the upper elements of overhead line equipment and train movements will remain of the elevated sections at Harvey's Rough in the background. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	There will be no change to the assessment in Year 60.